



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
III MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FMF
UNIT 35605
FPO AP 96606-5605

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4

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FORCE ORDER P3120.15

From: Commanding General
To: Distribution List

Subj: STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR MARINE AIR GROUND TASK
FORCE (MAGTF) DEPLOYMENTS (SHORT TITLE: SOP FOR MAGTF
DEPLOYMENTS)

Encl: (1) LOCATOR SHEET

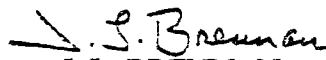
1. Purpose. To establish policy and standing operating procedures for the control and coordination of Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) deployments and deployment support operations within III Marine Expeditionary Force, III MEF.

2. Background. MAGTF's/unit's ordered to deploy must accomplish a large number of tasks associated with predeployment preparation and deployment. Short notice deployment limits the time available to accomplish these tasks and large scale deployment is difficult for the MAGTF/unit to manage alone. Centralized control and coordination of the deployment effort provides for effectively managed deployments and simplifies coordination of logistics efforts. It also enhances interfaces with the supporting commander, Transportation Component Commands (TCC), the supporting establishment and other CINCs/commands.

3. Action. This SOP prescribes the concept, organization, responsibilities and general procedures and support for MAGTF/unit deployments for III MEF MAGTFs/units, and other supporting commands. Commanders will maintain supporting deployment SOPs/orders for III MEF MAGTFs/units. Supporting commands will conform with this SOP where appropriate. Should a conflict with directives issued by higher authority arise, the latter shall take precedence.

4. Recommendations. Submit recommendations concerning the contents of this SOP via the chain of command to this headquarters (A/CS, G-4).

5. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.


J. L. BRENNAN
Chief of Staff

Distribution: LISTS I/II/III

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

RECORD OF CHANGES

Log completed change action as indicated.

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SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

ForO P3120.15
1 Jan 1996

LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS (SHORT
TITLE: SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS)

Location:

(Indicate the location(s) of the copy(ies) of this sop.)

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ENCLOSURE (1)

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

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SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

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1000. GENERAL

1. This is the SOP for MAGTF Deployments for all forces provided to CG, III MEF and its subordinate deploying MAGTFs/units. This SOP establishes the command relationships, movement control organizations, lines of communications and coordination and reporting requirements that support exercise and contingency deployments. Deployment support procedures in this order apply to all III MEF forces, regardless of size, composition or designation, (e.g. Marine Expeditionary Unit's, Alert Contingency Force, Maritime Prepositioning Force, Marine Air Ground Task Force, etc). (Small scale crisis response cells normally support limited, less than Regimental sized MAGTF contingency/crisis deployment. In all cases CG, III MEF will initiate deployments/efforts).

2. This SOP sets forth policy and general guidance for the conduct of all actions related to deployments from initial planning through all phases of deployment. These instructions should prevent detailed repetition in subsequent MARFORPAC, III MEF, subordinate command, and supporting command/organization SOPs. It should preclude publication of specific implementing procedures in the event of activation of the deployment support system. This SOP also provides the basis for the publication of supporting SOPs by unified commands and DOD agencies.

1001. PURPOSE. The purpose of this SOP is to delineate responsibilities and define procedures for the deployment of MAGTFs/units within III MEF. This document does the following:

1. Describes the deployment support system and organization to include mobilization, arrival and reception of reserve personnel.
2. Establishes specific unit pre-deployment requirements.
3. Outlines procedures used during deployment to include responsibilities and requirements for marshaling, staging, movement, and loading of personnel, supplies and equipment.
4. Identifies reporting requirements.

1002. BACKGROUND

1. The Marine Corps, as a total force, consists of active duty Operating Forces and the Supporting Establishment, a Reserve Component comprised of the Selected Marine Corps

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Individual Ready Reserve, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve and Standby Reserve) and retired personnel. When mobilized, the Reserve Component of the total force provides trained units and qualified individuals required to bring the Operating Forces and the Supporting Establishment to full wartime capability. The Marine Corps role as a force in readiness supports national policy and an increased emphasis on engagement in forward areas with objectives of preventing conflicts and controlling crisis. Rapid deployment facilitates successful employment of forces. In order to support rapid deployment, the Marine Corps and forces assigned to COMMARFORPAC and III MEF must maintain the ability to rapidly deploy and move to assigned forward operating areas.

2. A variety of factors increase the complexity of deployment operations. The primary focus of the Marine Corps is employment of expeditionary forces, including but not limited to, ACF, afloat deployed MEUs, amphibious MAGTFs, security detachments, etc. Other force projection options exist which supplement, complement, and enhance both amphibious operations and the role of the Marine Corps in the national military strategy. One such option is the MPS program. Conceptually, maritime prepositioning supports the rapid projection of a MAGTF, normally built around a Regimental Landing Team. The prepositioning concept reduces reliance on existing strategic air and sealift and significantly reduces the response time for deployment. MAGTFs designated for prepositioning operations always retain the capability of embarking for amphibious operations. These factors and the resulting complexity of deployment creates the requirement for standardized movement procedures and control throughout the various phases of deployment. Supporting policies and procedures should conform to the procedures and policies established in this SOP.

1003. ASSUMPTIONS. This SOP is based on the following assumptions:

1. That, for MEF deployments, the 3d Force Service Support Group (3d FSSG) deploys with the MEF. As deployment progresses, 3d FSSG's support capability shifts to the objective area.
2. The direction, control and supervision of all functions incident to the procurement and use of common user freight and passenger transportation services, including obtaining both DOD and commercial transportation assets is provided by the Traffic Management (Freight/Passenger) personnel within the supporting establishment to supplement the capability.
3. General disposition of III MEF provided forces remains unchanged prior to mobilization.
4. The current programmed, pre-mobilization strength of III MEF is a valid base point from which to compute mobilization personnel requirements.
5. Fiscal authority is sufficient to carry out the directed level of mobilization.

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6. Support facilities in an inactive or caretaker status are available for use.
7. The decision to mobilize (other than Selective Mobilization) includes authority for involuntary extension of individuals beyond Expiration of Current Contract and RTD.

1004. CONCEPT OF DEPLOYMENT SUPPORT

1. The mission of deployment and redeployment and the support of forces are functions of command. The commander is directly responsible for carrying out his deployment, redeployment and/or deployment support missions. The deploying MAGTF/unit is the supported command. Units and organizations that assist the deploying MAGTF/unit are supporting commands. The extent of the commander's personal involvement at all levels of command of both the deploying and supporting commands directly affects the timeliness, efficiency, and success of the deployment. The concepts established in this SOP apply to both exercise and contingency deployments. COMMARFORPAC provides allocated Marine Corps forces to a supported CINC. As such, COMMARFORPAC is responsible for directing deployment of the force for that CINC. The MAGTF/unit commander providing forces to the CINC, is responsible for planning and executing deployment of his forces. The commanders of the individual units and detachments of the MAGTF/unit are responsible for preparing their units for deployment, and actually deploying their units as directed by the MAGTF/unit commander. Supporting commanders, such as the CGs of the base/station, Division, Wing and FSSG (MSCs) (if not themselves deploying), etc., are responsible for supporting the deployment of the MAGTF/unit as well as individual units that constitute the MAGTF. In all cases, MAGTFs/units must deploy with sufficient personnel to support redeployment from forward locations.

2. Deployment support is support provided to forces to allow the efficient and effective movement of forces from origin(s) to POE(s) and on to POD(s) and final destination. Deployment support allows the deploying commander to properly marshal, stage, embark, deploy, debark in order to successfully employ his command.

3. III MEF and subordinate commands provide support to deploying MAGTFs/units during deployments and ensure that forces, sustainment, replacements and supplies are available, prepared, and moved to POEs in the types and amounts required by the MAGTFs/units. This is accomplished by activation of control organizations, assuming operational control (OPCON) of and various base/station functions and coordinating with the Supporting Establishment, COMMARFORPAC, Headquarters Marine Corps, and the Transportation Component Commands (MTMC, MSC, AMC). While retaining overall responsibility, III MEF assigns responsibilities for specific functions to subordinate, supported and supporting commands, monitors their actions, and provides guidance and assistance as required. This SOP specifies deployment support. Deployment planning encompasses both deliberate planning, associated with scheduled training exercises and contingency missions, and crisis driven deployments for which

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no specific contingency plan exist. Deployment execution can encompass several phases, including preparation for movement, movement from unit areas to marshaling areas, movement from marshaling areas to staging areas at aerial and sea ports of embarkation (A/SPOE), movement from A/SPOE to aerial and sea ports of debarkation (A/SPOD), and movement from A/SPOD to tactical assembly areas in the objective area.

a. Deployment Support Organizations. MAGTFs/units deploy from permanent installations and forward deployment sites for exercises and combat operations. Certain organizations control and coordinate the marshaling, embarkation, and movement of forces.

(1) External agencies involved in providing transportation/deployment support for MAGTF/unit deployments may include the following:

- (a) The supported CINC.
- (b) The supporting CINCs.
- (c) The fleet commander.
- (d) The Joint Task Force Commander
- (e) The U. S. Transportation Command and its Transportation Component Commands (TCCs).
 - 1 Military Sealift Command (MSC).
 - 2 Airlift Mobility Command (AMC).
 - 3 Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC).
- (f) The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and its remote storage activities.

(2) Marine Corps commands that are involved in MAGTF/unit deployments may include the following:

- (a) Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.
- (b) Headquarters, MARFORPAC.
- (c) Other MARFOR Headquarters (E.G. LANT, EUR, KOREA, etc).

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(d) The MEF Command Element.

(e) The deploying MAGTF.

(f) The deploying unit, when not a MAGTF.

(g) The 3d Marine Division, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, 3d Force Service Support Group, 3d Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Intelligence Group and 7th Communications Battalion which provide forces and sustainment.

(h) The bases and air stations from which the forces deploy.

(i) The Marine Corps Logistic Base (MCLB).

(j) Marine Force Reserve (MARFORRES).

b. Joint Operation Planning and Execution System

(1) The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) is a deployment information system that assists in development and consolidation of deployment data required for time-sensitive and deliberate planning, as well as monitoring of deployments upon execution. The system provides a comprehensive deployment picture to the NCA, JCS, and supported unified commanders and to the supported MAGTF commander, allowing for timely decisions based on the evolving time-sensitive situation and force flow. The deployment data base may be developed from scratch, or built from an existing OPLAN TPFDD. In either case, it is incorporated into JOPES. Appendix A provides detailed JOPES reporting requirements.

(2) JOPES integrates the deployment of a MAGTF/unit and provides a complete deployment picture for higher headquarters and generates/activates requests for all strategic lift (USTRANSCOM and other supporting CINC assets) that are essential parts of the deployment. Therefore, it is essential that forces identify accurate movement requirements in the TPFDDs. The supported unified commander, and those components and supporting commands providing forces, are responsible for sourcing specific requirements identified in the TPFDDs. Once validated requirements are available in JOPES, USTRANSCOM coordinates strategic lift for the deployment in accordance with JCS Publication 5-02.4. JCS allocates strategic sealift and airlift to the supported CINC in JOPES. This lift is scheduled by USTRANSCOM to support requirements directed by the supported CINC to meet time-phased force deployment requirements.

c. Deployment Modes. Transportation modes vary depending on the size of the MAGTF/unit, the purpose and duration of the deployment, and anticipated employment. Deployments of the

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III MEF and smaller MAGTFs require the use of all modes of transportation. Marines rely on military or commercial trucks, buses, and rail from points of origin to POEs; amphibious and commercial ships from SPOEs to SPODs or destinations; and AMC or commercial charter airlift for personnel, supplies and equipment from APOEs to APODs. For origin to POE movement, funding sources, as well as operational objectives are considered when deciding between Marine Corps owned and commercially procured transportation assets. For many exercises/events, transportation funding is provided via reimbursable accounts from external agencies. In these cases, using Marine Corps transportation assets could be fiscally counter-productive since it creates a direct Force expense.

d. Movement Control. FMFM 4-1 defines movement controlling as the planning, routing, scheduling and control of personnel and freight movements over lines of communication. Movement control supports the deployment of forces. The deploying MAGTF/unit Commander must plan, organize and direct the deployment of personnel, equipment and supplies to meet operational objectives in accordance with the supported CINCs deployment plan. The deploying MAGTF/unit prepares specific aircraft and/or ship load plans to satisfy the commanders intent and reconcile deployment priorities with ship and aircraft schedules. The deploying commander continues to determine/revise ship and aircraft load priorities and configurations throughout deployment. The Commander also identifies locations and times that subordinate elements must be in place at ports of embarkation (POEs), ports of debarkation (PODs), and destinations.

e. Movement Principles. Movement principles include:

(1) Centralized Control. The III MEF Commander centralizes control of movements at appropriate levels.

(2) Regulation. The III MEF Commander's force movement control organizations regulate and coordinate movements to prevent congestion and conflicting movements over lines of communication.

(3) Movement Control Organization. Transportation management and movement control organizations have both peacetime and wartime functions. Movement control organizations are constituted from T/O personnel and equipment. In smaller MAGTFs/units, this may constitute one or two individuals and limited assets within the S-4. Movement control organizations are established down to battalion/squadron level, on the occasion of unit deployments, and are most often temporary in duration.

g. Movement Control During Deployments

(1) General. To provide complete and continued movement support to a MAGTF/unit during the pre-deployment and deployment phases, III MEF establishes control, coordination,

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and support organizations within and between existing commands and agencies. They are activated by the III MEF at the direction of the MARFORPAC Commander. These organizations assist the deploying MAGTF/unit commander to prepare, pack-up and move to geographically dispersed embarkation points for deployment.

(2) Movement Control Organizations. This SOP establishes the composition and procedures for Movement Control Centers within III MEF. The following organizations support deployment. Chapter 4 discusses responsibilities in more detail.

(a) III MEF Crisis Action Team (CAT). This is primarily an information processing and advisory agency to keep CG, III MEF abreast of the status of subordinate MAGTF/unit operations and deployments. This CAT coordinates, as required, with higher headquarters on transportation requirements, priorities, and allocations.

(b) Force Movement Control Center (FMCC). The FMCC is activated on order by CG III MEF, and is the agency to control and coordinate all deployment activities. The FMCC coordinates with COMMARFORPAC and the TCCs (MTMC, AMC, MSC) on transportation requirements, priorities, and allocations, as required. The FMCC directs all deployment support activities of the MSCs and deploying MAGTFs/units/detachments and coordinates with supporting organizations/commands in order to meet the deploying MAGTF/unit Commander's priorities. The FMCC normally includes both operations and logistics representation, (G-3, G-4). Actual structure of the FMCC is a function of the size and complexity of the MAGTF/unit deployment.

(c) Logistics Movement Control Center (LMCC). When activated, the LMCC interfaces with the supporting Base/Station on all matters pertaining to the requirements for commercial transportation movement of personnel/cargo and equipment of the deploying MAGTF in accordance with established embarkation schedules and MCO P4600.7C.

(d) Unit Movement Control Center (UMCC). On order, every deploying unit down to battalion/squadron/detachment level activates a UMCC to control and manage its marshaling and movement. These UMCC's may only consist of a single individual. Size varies with the range and scope of the deployment. The UMCC ensures that units are prepared for embarkation, directs marshaling, coordinates organic assets, identifies additional support requirements, and coordinates the movement of forces to the APOE/SPOE, with the deploying MAGTF/unit.

(e) Base Operations Support Group. Marine Corps Base, Camp Butler establishes the BOSG which is responsible for supporting the movement of the MAGTF's unit cargo that requires commercial lift to the applicable POE during deployment operations. For the origin to POE leg, these lift requirements are generally identified as that which is scheduled for organic lift to the POE and that which requires commercial support from the TMO. The Base Station TMO also

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responds to other transportation needs of the deploying MAGTF such as arranging for necessary commercial container leasing and railhead operations which is discussed further on in this SOP. Base/Station liaison personnel will normally co-locate in the LMCC.

(f) Station Operations Support Group (SOSG). Air stations from which III MEF Forces deploy establish SOSGs to coordinate with those of the deploying MAGTFs/units. Air stations have transportation, communications, and other assets useful to all commands during deployments. COMCAB coordinates the activities of the separate air station SOSGs coordinates directly with the MEF FMCC for deployment support and with the LMCC for movement control and transportation during deployments.

(g) Port Operations Group (POG), Departure Airfield Control Group (DACG) and Railhead Operations Group (RHOG). The 3d FSSG task organizes, under the operation control of the LMCC, a Port Operations Group (POG) for support of ship embarkation, a Departure Airfield Control Group (DACG) for airlift embarkation and a Railhead Operations Group (RHOG) for the support of rail operations at the origin/POE. Manning is normally sourced from the FSSG. Augmentation and liaison personnel are also assigned from the MEF or from bases/stations. Functions common to the POG, DACG and the RHOG include:

- 1 Coordination with LMCC to verify the number of personnel, type and quantity of cargo, and their schedule for arrival at the POE.
- 2 Coordination with the MAGTF/unit representatives to ensure readiness for embarkation.
- 3 Reception of troops/cargo at the embarkation point; organization of units/cargo in the staging area(s) at the SPOE or at the APOE.
- 4 Support at the A/SPOE, that exceeds the deploying MAGTFs/units organic capabilities as outlined in Chapter 4.
- 5 Assistance in the inspection of loads to ensure that they are correctly and safely prepared.
- 6 Functions of the RHOG include coordination, support, loading, and securing of cargo and equipment aboard rail cars.

(h) Airift Liaison Element (ALE). The MAGTF/Unit Commander establishes a liaison element at each APOE to coordinate deployment requirements between the MAGTF/Unit and the DACG.

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(i) Sealift Liaison Element (SLE). The MAGTF/Unit Commander establishes a liaison element at each SPOE to coordinate deployment requirements between the MAGTF/Unit and the

(j) Rail Liaison Element (RLE). The MAGTF/Unit Commander establishes a liaison element at each railhead to coordinate deployment requirements between the MAGTF/Unit and the RHOG.

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CHAPTER 2

COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

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CHAPTER 2

COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

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2000. GENERAL. Deploying forces begin planning and execution of the deployment process in response to deliberate or time sensitive operational planning. Responsibilities for the deployment of forces are shared by the JCS, unified and specified, CINCs, MARFORPAC, MEF, subordinate commands, supporting bases/stations, the supporting establishment and supported and supporting commands. Deployment activities are the result of the execution of command responsibilities associated with mission, type and level of command and assigned role during an exercise or contingency. Deployment activities follow a general sequence that closely parallels the phases of time sensitive planning. Appendix B includes a planning checklist that supports this sequence. Both deliberate and time-sensitive planning require detailed deployment planning. When deploying forces use JOPES to support time-sensitive planning and deployment, the MEF assists the deploying MAGTF/unit with review of the TPFDD, guidance and development and analysis of the TPFDD to support deployment of the force. JCS Pub 5-02.4 details responsibilities and actions of commanders at all levels.

2001. COMMARFORPAC. Headquarters, COMMARFORPAC performs normal type commander functions during deployment and has the following responsibilities during exercises or contingencies:

1. Determines size of operational MAGTF/unit.
2. In conjunction with III MEF, coordinates/reviews the MAGTF/unit Commander's Courses of Action, Commander's Estimate, Concept of Operations, and Deployment/Employment Plan.
3. In conjunction with III MEF, reviews the MAGTF/unit Commanders Force Deployment Data Base to ensure that it supports the Concept of Operations and complies with procedural requirements of The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES).
4. Sources sustainment requirements from COMMARFORPAC assets.
5. Coordinates force and sustainment sourcing from commands/agencies outside COMMARFORPAC (e.g., SMCR or MCLB).
6. Directs deployment of III MEF forces and sustainment in support of the Operational Plan.
7. Receives USMC forces redeploying to USCMARPAC's AOR.
8. Directs the activation of Deployment Support Organizations and coordinates reporting as required. Augments the III MEF staff and supports deployment efforts to provide for an orderly

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transition of deployment responsibilities when/or if the MEF deploys.

9. Provides funding authorization for transportation and other deployment related requirements.

2002. COMMAND ELEMENT, III MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (III MEF).

Determines the operational (MAGTF/unit) commander responsible for employing COMMARFORPAC provided forces during a contingency. The Command Element, III MEF, plans and directs the deployment of subordinate MAGTFs and elements/detachments/units. During both deliberate and crisis action planning, the MEF performs the following detailed deployment preparation activities.

1. Allocates forces to the deploying MAGTF/unit Commander consistent with JCS, HQMC, the Supported CINC, Naval Component Commander, and COMMARFORPAC guidance.
 - a. Initially assigns forces to the deploying MAGTF/unit for deployment planning.
 - b. Upon receipt of warning or alert orders, assigns forces OPCON to the MAGTF/unit as appropriate.
2. Directs and coordinates the sourcing of forces to the deploying MAGTF/Unit, reviews the deploying MAGTF/unit commander's Courses of Action, Commander's Estimate, Concept of Operations, and Deployment/Employment Plan.
3. Establishes the FMCC.
4. Directs and coordinates the activation of the LMCC and all other deployment support organizations.
5. Deploys the departing MAGTF/unit in conjunction with the MAGTF/unit Commander's Concept of Deployment/Operations.
6. Coordinates the deployment of forces and sustainment provided by commands/agencies outside COMMARFORPAC in support of the MAGTF/unit Commander's Deployment Plan.
7. Provides liaison to external commands and agencies as required.
8. Provides Public Affairs guidance.
9. During CAP Phase I and II - Situation Development and Crisis Assessment:
 - a. When directed, joins appropriate WIN teleconferences (TLCFs).

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- b. Determines if existing plan(s) may serve as a base point, and identifies MAGTFs/units available for deployment tasking.
- c. Provides TPFDD Guidance and assists the deploying MAGTF/unit with review of applicable data base development guidance provided by higher headquarters.
- d. Responds to increased reporting requirements such as the updating of SORTS.
- e. Responds to direction from higher headquarters (Supported/Supporting CINC, USCINCPAC and COMMARFORPAC) concerning plan formulation, task organization, and initialization or revision of deployment data base.
- f. Assists the deploying MAGTF/unit in analyzing time phased deployment plans for use in COA development.
- g. Reviews contingency preparation and deployment procedures to include identifying personnel to staff deployment organizations.

10. During CAP phase III and IV - Courses of Action (COA) development and COA selection:

- a. Participates as directed in supported CINC COA development process.
- b. Directs and/or coordinates deployment data base development to include time phasing and prioritization of forces/sustainment. Determines mode and source of transportation for all movement segments (origin to POE, POE to POD, POD to destination) for each COA.
- c. Provides commander's estimate of deployment supportability for proposed COAs.
- d. Directs and coordinates preliminary determination of quantities of prescribed loads and updating of status of resources and training systems (SORTS).
- e. Directs and coordinates validation of POEs, makes recommendations concerning supported commander's adjustments to RDDs and identifies constraints resulting from COA analysis.

11. During CAP Phase V - Execution Planning:

- a. Upon receipt of an alert order, publishes a Letter of Instruction (LOI) which directs/coordinates refinement of task organization and assignment of forces.
- b. Directs/coordinates refinement to force and sustainment requirements per supported commander guidance and selected COA.

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- c. Assists MAGTF/unit with completion of the deployment data base to include complete Unit Line Number (ULN) structure; accurate Unit Identification Code (UIC) which matches data in SORTS; accurate entry of movement dates relative to C-day, e.g. POE,RLD/ALD, mode/source to POE; and accurate cargo data/movement characteristics (length, width, height and short tons, (i.e. Level Four Detail).
- d. Directs and coordinates completion of accompanying supply requirements and sourcing from either locally available stocks or remote storage sites.
- e. Monitors the scheduling and allocation by 1st MAW of self-deploying aircraft.
- f. When directed, coordinates validation of initial increment of ULNs coded for movement by AMC (first six days) and MSC (first 30 days).
- g. Reviews transportation schedules provided by USCINCTRANS for common user lift and supported/supporting CINC for dedicated lift.
- h. Directs and coordinates allocation of ULNs to scheduled transportation reflecting actual load planning.
- i. Directs and coordinates review/update of PLAs for deploying MAGTFs/units in JOPES Automatic Schedule Message (ASM) subsystem.
- j. Assists the MAGTF/unit commander in analyzing the deployment flow to determine if closure supports the commanders concept of employment. Resolves transportation deficiencies, as feasible, and reports unresolved shortfalls to COMMARFORPAC.
- k. Activates the FMCC and directs activation of appropriate deployment organizations. Directs preparation for marshaling and staging of early deploying forces.

12. During CAP Phase VI - Execution

- a. In response to receipt of an Execute Order, directs and/or coordinates continued validation of sourcing, accuracy of organic movement schedules, allocation of passengers/cargo to assigned transportation and reporting of required changes to deployment schedules.
- b. Completes deployment action in accordance with Appendices A and B. On a daily basis, validates unscheduled force/sustainment movement requirements.
- c. Assists MAGTF/Unit with the completion of the deployment data IAW TPFDD Guidance and as detailed in Appendix A.

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- (1) Accurate Unit Identification Code (UIC) which matches data in SORTS.
 - (2) Accurate entry of movement dates relative to C-Day.
 - (3) Accurate cargo Data/Movement characteristics (length, width, height, and short tons, i.e. Level 4 detail).
- d. Reports unresolved force/transportation shortfalls to COMMARFORPAC for resolution.
 - e. Upon reinforcement/augmentation by SMCR units, coordinates reporting, by priority message to CMC via the chain of command, the date and time that SMCR units have joined, and that control has been assumed IAW MPLAN, Volume I, paragraph 3(a)3.

2003. DEPLOYING MAGTF/UNIT. The deploying MAGTF/unit plans, organizes, and executes deployment of the MAGTF/unit, establishes the priority and sequence for deployment of MAGTF/unit personnel, equipment, and supplies and coordinates development of the MAGTF/unit deployment plan with III MEF FMCC, LMCC, and RMCCs. The deploying MAGTF/unit directs, reviews and coordinates the preparation of aircraft and ship load plans per priorities for deploying force. The deploying MAGTF/unit also ensures that deploying units are ready to deploy; that pallets are built properly; and that equipment is marked and ready for embarkation. As the deploying force, the MAGTF/Unit performs the following tasks:

1. Establishes RMCC MAGTF/Unit Movement Control Center.
2. Documents and manifests all loads of deploying MAGTF/unit personnel, equipment, and supplies. Provides liaison personnel to the LMCC and FMCC as required. Establishes airlift liaison and sealift liaison elements at APOE and SPOE, as required. Establishes a UMCC to coordinate movement of the Command Element from origin to POE, combines element UMCC reports for submission to LMCC, provides additional liaison personnel as required to supporting agencies/organizations. Provides security for MAGTF/unit staging areas and coordinates security for routes of movement and marshaling areas. Base/station military police in coordination with local law enforcement officials, provide security along routes of movement.
3. Monitors movement of forces/sustainment from origins/sources to destinations.
4. Supervises/coordinates embarkation of forces/sustainment aboard amphibious and common user/withhold ships, strategic airlift and intratheater lift.

Note: The support of MEF sized deployments requires movement of supplies/equipment from diverse origins, through ports spread throughout the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) and requires loading of APOE materiel. In such cases the MEF provides liaison personnel in all ports to

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coordinate receipt and loading of AFOE materiel with the port/terminal control authority. Non-deploying embarkation/CSS personnel. COMMARFORPAC, supporting commands and/or late deploying SMCR personnel augment the MEF staff during deployment.

5. During CAP Phase I and II.- Situation Development and Crisis Assessment

- a. When directed, joins appropriate WIN TLCFs.
- b. Reviews existing plan(s) and revises plans based on knowledge of the situation and potential taskings.
- c. Responds to direction from CG, III MEF concerning revision of existing plans, development of new plans, and development or revision of an existing deployment data base.
- d. Responds to increased reporting requirements such as update of SORTS.
- e. Reviews contingency preparation and deployment procedures to include identification of personnel to staff deployment organizations and liaison billets, and return of FAP personnel.

6. During CAP Phase III and IV.- Course of Action (COA) Development and COA Selection

- a. Assumes OPCON of assigned forces for planning.
- b. Participates as directed in supported CINC COA development process.
- c. Continues deployment data base development, to include time phasing and prioritization of forces/sustainment. Determines mode and source of transportation for all movement segments (origin to POE, POE to POD, and POD to destination) for each COA.
- d. Determines in accordance with the Commander's Concept of Log Support preliminary quantities of prescribed loads and accompanying supplies and publishes guidance for deploying forces.
- e. Provides commander's estimate of deployment supportability for proposed COAs, to include origin to POE movement, force and sustainment availability, RLDs at origin, ALDs at POEs, preferred PGEs, LADs at PODs and RDDs at destinations.
- f. Provides recommendations concerning supported commander's adjustments to RDDs and identification of constraints resulting from COA analysis.

7. During Phase V.- Execution Planning

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- a. Upon receipt of the alert order, reviews the selected/approved COA and the Operations Order or Frag Order.
- b. Following mission analysis, advises CG, III MEF concerning adequacy of forces assigned to planning.
- c. Completes refinements/adjustments to forces and sustainment requirements per supported commander's guidance and selected COA.
- d. Publishes an OPORD
- e. Completes the MAGTF deployment data base to include complete Unit Line Number (ULN) structure; accurate Unit Identification Code (UIC) which matches data in SORTS; accurate entry of movement dates relative to C-Day, and accurate cargo data/movement characteristics (length, width, height, and short tons, i.e. Level Four Detail).
- f. Completes accompanying supply requirements and monitors completion of sourcing of prescribed loads and sustainment by higher headquarters.
- g. Reports force/sustainment shortfalls to CG, III MEF.
- h. Coordinates scheduling of the MAGTF/unit to the POE via the LMCC, Provides MAGTF/unit movement requirements to the LMCC.
- i. In accordance with TPFDD Guidance, validates initial increment of ULNs coded for movement by AMC (first six days) and MSC (first 30 days).
- j. Reviews transportation schedules provided by USCINCTrans for common user lift and supported/supporting CINC for dedicated lift.
- k. Directs and coordinates MSEs allocation of ULNs to scheduled transportation reflecting actual load planning.
- m. Analyzes the deployment flow to determine if closure supports the commanders concept of employment. Resolves transportation deficiencies and reports unresolved shortfalls to CG, III MEF. Directs preparation for marshaling and staging of early deploying forces.
- n. Analyzes POE and POD throughput and force deployment closure to determine the following:
 - (1) Closure of forces/sustainment at the destination.

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- (2) Intratheater lift requirements to the destination.
- (3) POE/POD support required.
- (4) The impact of other service forces flow through ports used by deploying forces.

8. During CAP Phase VI.- Execution

- a. Assumes operational control of assigned forces.
- b. And in accordance with TPFDD Guidance, validates unscheduled force/sustainment movement requirements.
- c. Continuously monitors force and sustainment deployment. Makes necessary adjustments in force/sustainment phasing and prioritization as approved by the naval component of the supported unified commander/JTF commander to reflect shifts in the tactical, strategic or diplomatic situation.
- d. Coordinates with FMCC and LMCC to resolve force sustainment and/or transportation shortfalls within assigned forces and assets.
- e. Adjusts PAX and cargo at the summary detail level to reflect actual movement requirements.
- f. Reports unresolved shortfalls to CG, III MEF.
- g. Reports readiness posture/location during all phases, as outlined in MCO P3000.13.
- h. Plans for movement control in theater and for subsequent redeployment. As required, establish in-theater FMCC and LMCC to support arrival/departure coordination and requirements with III MEF Okinawa based FMCC and LMCC.

2004. READINESS MOVEMENT CONTROL CENTER (RMCC). Upon receipt of a warning order, 3d Marine Division, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, 3d FSSG and 3d SRI Group retain administrative control/responsibility until directed. The command supports preparation, marshaling and assists staging of provided units/elements/detachments. During deployment, as directed by CG, III MEF, redistribute supplies and equipment. As directed by CG, MCB Japan and CG, MCB Hawaii, III MEF coordinates the return of FAP personnel from bases/stations. The time-phased return of FAP personnel coincides with the phased requirements associated with deployment. During mobilization, the gaining command receives and assumes command and control of specified reinforcing/augmenting SMCR units and Individual Ready Reservists, assesses logistics and training readiness of assigned reserve assets and takes corrective action as

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needed within available time constraints. Gaining major subordinate commands assume support responsibilities for augmenting/reinforcing SMCR units after those units have reported (War Reserve Policy Manual, MCO 4400.39E, para 2009.5). As parent commands, the MSCs perform the following tasks:

1. During CAP Phase I and II - Situation Development and Crisis Assessment

- a. When directed joins appropriate WIN TLCFs.
- b. Responds to direction from CG, III MEF for increased reporting requirements and for revision of deployment data bases.
- c. Reviews applicable data base development guidance provided by higher headquarters.
- d. Reviews contingency preparation procedures and deployment support requirements to include identification of personnel and equipment for deployment support organizations.
- e. Monitors and assists the MAGTF/unit with development/validation of force and sustainment requirements consistent with the concept of operations.
- f. Monitors and assists with the establishment and prioritization of force and sustainment flow.
- g. Monitors and assists the MAGTF/unit in the coordination of transportation of forces and sustainment to the POE, POD, and destination.
- h. Begins analysis of base/port throughput with the MAGTF LMCC, MCB and/or COMCAB.

2. During CAP Phase III and IV - Course of Action (COA) Development and COA Selection

- a. When directed, chops forces to the MAGTF/unit Commander for planning.
- b. Participates as directed in supported CINC COA development process.
- c. Assists with MAGTF/MSE refinement of deployment data bases and subsequent supportability analysis of proposed COAs.
- d. Assists the MAGTF/MSE with update/refinement of forces and sustainment phasing, priorities and modes/sources of transportation.

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e. Analyzes COAs and makes recommendations to assist the deploying MAGTF/unit Commander with development of a Commander's estimate of supportability.

3. During CAP Phase V - Execution Planning

a. Ensures MSE sourcing accuracy of all force requirements. Sourcing information must match the information contained in SORTS. It should also include accurate level of detail consistent with paragraph 2002.11.c.

b. 1st MAW only: Schedules and allocates self-deploying aircraft consistent with the MAGTF/unit concept of operation and the transit plan.

c. When directed, assists the deploying MAGTF/unit with validation of ULNs coded for movement by AMC (first six days) and MSC (first 30 days).

d. Reviews carrier schedules provided by USTRANSCOM for common user lift and supported and supporting CINCs for dedicated lift.

e. Assists the deploying MAGTF/unit with update/refinement of the force/sustainment ULN allocation to carriers, as provided by USTRANSCOM/other commands providing transportation.

f. Reviews/updates the PLAs for provided forces in the ASM subsystem to ensure accuracy.

g. When/if JOPES is used, validates ASM against updated ULN allocations in JOPES to ensure accuracy.

h. Assists the MAGTF/unit and MSEs in analyzing POE and POD throughput and force deployment closure to determine:

(1) Closure of forces/sustainment at the destination.

(2) Intratheater lift requirements to the destination.

(3) POE/POD throughput port and adequacy of support.

(4) The impact of other service forces movement through ports used by III MEF forces.

4. During CAP VI - Execution

a. Directs preparation of equipment, supplies and personnel of subordinate elements for air/sea movement.

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- b. Directs the disposition of all equipment not deployed with elements of the MAGTF/unit.
- c. Directs the recovery and disposition of all garrison and personal property not deployed.
- d. Identifies equipment and personnel shortfalls to CG, III MEF for resolution.
- e. Identify and coordinate the disposition of garrison property required to support deploying forces.

2005. MAJOR SUBORDINATE ELEMENT (MSE) COMMANDERS. The commanders of the MSEs (GCE, ACE, and CSSE) are responsible to the MAGTF/unit Commander for the operational control and employment of elements in support of the MAGTF/unit Commander's concept of operations. MSE commanders assume operational control of their elements for planning when the MAGTF/unit is formed, coordinate with their parent MSCs as needed, and monitor the progress of the deployment of their forces.

2006. COMMANDING GENERAL, MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP BUTLER (CG MCB CAMP BUTLER). As a supporting commander, provides support as directed by CG, MCG Japan. Establishes a Base Operations Command Center and a Mobilization Processing Center (MPC), and provides liaison personnel to the LMCC and other deployment support agencies as required. CG, MCB CAMP BUTLER also accomplishes the following:

1. Issues uniforms to personnel requiring uniforms and coordinates the orderly return of FAP personnel to their parent commands.
2. Provides Mobilization Support
 - a. Develops mobilization plans, provides garrison mobile equipment support and TMO arranged commercial transportation support to the LMCC, as required.
 - b. Coordinates between supported MARFORPAC and SMCR units concerning transportation, billeting, dining, and storage space requirements for joining SMCR units.
 - c. Administratively processes incoming reservists, and assigns individuals not pre-assigned to specific MAGTFs/units.
 - d. Provides liaison and transportation from arrival terminals to the gaining commands.
 - e. Monitors the arrival of activated reserve personnel.

2007. COMCARWEST. As a supporting Commander, provides support to MAGTFs/units moving through and out of Kadena AB, MCAS Futenma, MCAS Kaneohe, and MCAS Iwakuni.

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also provides support as requested by CG, III MEF, establishes Station Operational Support Group(s) (SOSGs) at MCAS Futema, Kadena AFB and MCAS Iwakuni and provides APOE(s) operational support, to include messing, billeting, facilities, and transportation support for the Departure Airfield Control Group(s) (DACGs) and Tanker Airlift Control Element (TALCE). During deployment, COMCABWEST also provides representation to the LMCC and provides representative(s) to other deployment support agencies as required by III MEF.

1. The COMCABWEST Director of Operations establishes an operations support group coordination center. The support group consists of the Director of Operations and representatives of all other directorates and special staff officers. All requests for MCAS support, other than airfield related items, are made directly to the SOSG. Airfield related items include aircraft refueling, cargo staging areas, ground support equipment, weather briefing and aircrew flight planning facilities. Liaison is also established with the ALCS, FSSG, and DACG.
2. The Kadena, AB Communications-Electronics Officer (CEO) provides telephone and telecommunications support as required.
3. The Director of Manpower, Kadena, AB, assigns trained military personnel to support surge operations. The Director monitors critical billets, cross-trains where practical, and negotiates FAP agreements for the incremental return of personnel to parent commands.
4. The Management Assistance office establishes and maintains support agreements with the bus service, and Federal Aviation Administration.
5. The Civilian Personnel Department determines anticipated manpower requirements by title, series, and grade, and maintains an applicant file for immediate recruitment.
6. The Director of Installations and Logistics prepares an emergency billeting plan in conjunction with the housing officer; coordinates reassignment of facilities with tenant commands; identifies sites for tent camps in the vicinity of existing messhalls and head facilities; assists the supply directorate by designating sites suitable for storage of materiel and provides motor vehicle support.
7. The Supply Directorate normally implements a three-shift 24 hours/day operation to ensure procurement, receipt, storage, issue, and delivery of ordnance, materiel and fuels. Expanded service includes temporary storage of household goods (including POVs), food services and private contracting for required services.
8. The Security Department provides traffic control, flight line security, counterintelligence and fire protection.

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2008. KADENA AB, MCAS FUTENMA AND MCAS IWAKUNI. With respect to mobilization, the AB and MCASs:

1. Develop mobilization plans.
2. Coordinate between supported MARFORPAC MAGTFs/units with respect to transportation, billeting, dining, and storage space requirements for reporting SMCR units.
3. Administratively process incoming individuals, to include the assignment of individuals not pre-assigned to specific MAGTFs/units.

2009. COMMANDER, MARINE FORCES RESERVE COMMARFORRES). CG, 4th MARDIV, CG, 4th MAW and CG, 4th FSSG maintain command and control and responsibility over units designated to augment or reinforce until such time as the gaining commands report that their respective SMCR units have joined.

2010. MCLB ALBANY

1. Provides logistics support to the Active and Reserve Forces.
2. Plans for, directs, and controls logistic support requirements for all mobilization actions.
3. Prepares computer programs and procedures required to support War Reserve withdrawal planning and execution.
4. During deployment or OPLAN refinement, joins appropriate MC, COMMARFORPAC or other teleconferences.
5. Identifies Principal End Items and Secondary Items shortages and fills deficiencies and/or redistributes excesses.
6. Evaluates requirements for, procures and redistributes Material Handling Equipment and Preservation, Packaging and Packing Materials.
7. Develops transportation requirements for the movement of stores assets for the various withdrawal plans and submits those movement requirements to the appropriate MTMC Area Commander and appropriate SIAs.
8. Completes analysis of transportation and throughput requirements associated with designated ALDs and identifies movement schedules constraints by the deploying MAGTF/unit. MCLB actions include the following:

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a. Validation of registered origins given withdrawal requirements, current inventory assets and actual sourcing/shipping from IMMs and MCLB.

b. With accurate requirements forecasts, projects ability to:

(1) Meet established RLDs at MCLB/IMM considering type of cargo, pick and package and other outload constraints.

(2) Meet established III MEF ALDs at POEs, considering results of output/RLD analysis and origin to POE transportation constraints.

Note: Adjustments are made by MCLB to TPFDDs in terms of MCLB analysis and perceived problems with movement of supplies/materiel, from origin to POE and resulting RLD and ALD.

9. Coordinates with HQMC (Code L) and COMMARFORPAC and ensures orderly withdrawal of PWR.

10. Coordinates with Commander, Marine Forces Reserve to ensure orderly withdrawal of reserve remainder of T/E for mobilized units.

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CHAPTER 3

RESERVE MOBILIZATION

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CHAPTER 3

RESERVE MOBILIZATION

3001

3000. GENERAL. Execution of any major OPLAN/CONPLAN by III MEF requires augmentation and reinforcement by Marine Corps Reserve Forces. The basic reference that provides direction and prescribes the concept, organization, responsibilities and general procedures for mobilization of reserve forces is the Marine Corps Mobilization Management Plan (MPLAN). Volume I of the MPLAN provides background, responsibilities, mobilization process and policy guidance to field designated for Presidential Call-up. Forces assigned to COMMARFORPAC, III MEF and MSCs are identified in Volume III of the MPLAN. Command and control of Marine Corps mobilization is exercised for the Commandant by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans, Policies and Operations. CMC (Code P) develops plans for mobilization of the Marine Corps. When directed by the National Command Authority (NCA), CMC (POC) initiates and supervises the mobilization process by issuing the alert and execution orders and by monitoring mobilization actions. Augmenting and reinforcing reserve units deploy with the MEF and are fully integrated into the MEF to form a fully manned and capable fighting force. The complexity of mobilizing, joining and integrating the Reserve Forces (personnel, equipment and supplies) into III MEF mandates an in-depth understanding of the procedures detailed in the MPLAN.

3001. MOBILIZATION DEFINITIONS. JCS Pub 21 (Mobilization) contains pertinent terms and include:

1. Presidential 200,000 Selected Reserve Call-up. Activation of not more than 200,000 Selected Reservist (all components) by the President, and the resources needed for their support for no longer than 180 days (plus an additional 180 days if warranted) for any operational mission without a declaration of national emergency.
2. Selective Mobilization. Mobilization, by the Congress or the President, of reserve component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources required for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that does not involve a threat to the national security.
3. Partial Mobilization. Mobilization by the President of not more than 1,000,000 Ready Reservist (units and individual reservists) for not longer than 24 months, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.
4. Full Mobilization. Mobilization by the Congress of all Reserve component units in the existing force structure; all individual, standby, retired military personnel; and resources needed for their support for the duration of the emergency plus six months to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

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5. Total Mobilization. An expansion of the Armed Forces by the Congress and the President to organize or generate additional MAGTFs/units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security

3002. CONCEPT OF MOBILIZATION

1. When directed to mobilize, SMCR units designated to augment or reinforce III MEF leave their Home Training Center (HTC) and move to assigned Stations of Initial Assignment (SIA) in accordance with Volume III of the MPLAN. The short timeframe faced by some MAGTFs/units requires that their equipment move directly from the HTC to the appropriate APOE or SPOE.
2. III MEF reports by priority message to CMC, via the chain of command, the date and time that the SMCR units have joined and that control has been assumed by III MEF. Command Reserve Forces, Marine Corps Central Design and Processing Activity (MCCDPA), Marine Corps Finance Center (MCFC), and CG Marine Corps Logistics Bases (MCLBs) and SIAs are action addressees on the message. The MPLAN provides the format of this message.
3. CGs/COs of bases/stations designated as SIAs establish Mobilization Processing Centers (MPC) on M-Day and have a host-to-tenant relationship with commanders of mobilized SMCR units, during any interim period between a units arrival at the SIA and its transfer/assignment to III MEF. SIA's also receive store, stage, and deliver materiel consigned to deploying reserve units.
4. Members of the IRR, the Standby Reserve and retirees are ordered to active duty via a Marine Corps Mobilization Station (MCMS) as directed by CMC. MCMS initially process IRRs and retirees and send them on to designated SIAs. The MPC at each SIA further processes the individuals and assign them as indicated in their mobilization orders to MARFORPAC MAGTFs/units and supporting bases/stations.
5. Mobilization Designees (IMA or preassigned IRR/Retirees) are mobilized by their Operational Sponsors. These Marines execute their orders and report for active duty to fill their assigned billets in the Operational Sponsor's Wartime Table of Organization.

3003. RESERVE EMPLOYMENT ROLES. Possible reserve employment roles include the following:

1. Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR)

- a. Selective augmentation of the three active MEFs to bring them up to full Wartime structure.

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- b. Selective reinforcement of the three active MEFs with SMCR units.
 - c. Fielding of a Regimental Landing Team, MAGTF (with limited aviation and CSS capabilities) to reinforce an active MEF.
 - d. Fielding of a division, wing, and FSSG with reduced capability.
2. Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and Standby Reserve. Filling of shortfalls in Active and Reserve forces and assistance in the expansion of supporting bases.
 3. Retirees. Serve as individual fillers for CONUS bases and operating forces non-combatant billets.
 4. Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs). Report daily to operational sponsors.
 5. I&I Staff. The MPLAN specifies that I&I members, unless otherwise directed by CMC, accompany the SMCR unit to the SIA and that CMC either directs these personnel to join the SMCR unit or that they receive appropriate orders.

3004. OPERATIONS

1. Annex C (Operations) to MPLAN, Volume I provides instructions for the mobilization of the Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR, IRR, FMCR, and Retired Regular and Reserve) personnel.
2. Mobilization is a time-phased process directed by HQMC. The COMMARFORRES mobilize SMCR units in accordance with designated Operations Plans (OPLANS), Contingency Plan (CONPLANS) or other directive. SMCR units move to assigned SIAs via pre-arranged transportation plans prepared by the reserve component in accordance with Volume III of the MPLAN. Mobilization Processing Centers (MPCs), established by SIAs, complete the processing of the activated SMCR units enroute to joining their assigned active FMF Commands. As directed by CG, III MEF augmenting and reinforcing SMCR units, regardless of size, will take their Training allowances (TAs) to their SIAs/POEs.
3. At the MPC, the SIA commander coordinates and effects liaison as necessary to support:
 - a. The arrival of SMCR unit personnel and equipment.
 - b. Accepting of Equipment arriving from Marine Corps Logistics Bases (MCLBs).
 - c. Allocating Pretrained individual manpower (PIM) with their gaining commands.
 - d. The integration of Active and Reserve Units.

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4. Annex C to MPLAN, Volume I, tasks CG, III MEF to prepare plans for mobilization of forces. These plans include, as a minimum, detailed checklists of actions taken by commands designated for augmentation/ reinforcement by SMCR units and individual reserve personnel. It is imperative that all augmented/reinforced under any of the OPLANS/CONPLANS understand the mobilization process in order to anticipate events/problems that could influence deployment.

5. Appendix E of this SOP (Reserve Mobilization Checklist) highlights by functional area those tasks that III MEF commands must execute and/or remain cognizant of during mobilization. All commands should use this checklist as the basis for the development of detailed tasks and procedures tailored to specific MAGTF/unit requirements. As directed by COMMARFORPAC augmenting and reinforcing SMCR units, regardless of size, will take their Training Allowances (TAs) to their SIAs/POEs.

3005. LOGISTICS

1. General. Annex D to MPLAN Volume I prescribes procedures, including policy guidance and actions, to support the mobilization process. The basic logistics concept requires that the supporting establishments, i.e., the CGs/COs of the SIAs and MCLB, provide the support required to deploy the forces on order to meet the supported commander's (CINCs) OPLAN requirements. The requirement for mobilization and the expansion of necessary facilities and services to support training and subsequent deployment, requires detailed planning and coordination between Base and Force commanders during pre and post mobilization. The tasks of providing PWRMS sustainment, transportation, facilities and services in acceptable timeframes to satisfy deployment/TPFDD requirements is complete and requires preregistration of War Reserve withdrawal plans, transportation requirements, and facilities development plans.

2. Premobilization Responsibilities

a. COMMARFORRES is tasked with providing CG, MCLB, Albany an updated listing of materiel requirements and, during the deliberate planning cycle, developing transportation requirements for movement of SMCR units to their respective SIAs/POEs, per the appropriate OPLAN TPFDD.

b. During deliberate planning, COMMARFORPAC may delegate III MEF authority to submit PWRM withdrawal messages to CG MCLB Albany for those OPLANS requiring full mobilization in order to validate sourcing by pre-registering requirements.

c. CG, III MEF provides assistance to the CGs/COs of SIAs and MCBs in determining the equipment and materiel that flows to their respective SIAs and POEs.

3. Post Mobilization Responsibilities

a. Logistic responsibilities of CG, COMMARFORPAC and CGs/COs of SIAs are set forth in Annex D to MPLAN Volume I. CG, COMMARFORPAC is specifically tasked with executing PWRMs withdrawal per instructions received from CMC; performing those functions pertaining to the management of the War Reserve System, and monitoring the status of high priority items of supply. III MEF responsibilities for determination of requirements of WRS sourcing and positioning are outlined in MPLAN Annex D, Volume I and in Chapter 6 of this SOP.

b. Plans, policies, procedures and responsibilities for Materiel Supply, Management, Maintenance, Transportation, Facilities, and Services are set forth in the Appendices to Annex D (Logistics) to MPLAN Volume I. The Appendices also identify basic directives that contain detailed guidance concerning these functions as they relate to mobilization. A thorough understanding of these plans and directives is critical to the success of the mobilization process and deployment.

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CHAPTER 4

DEPLOYMENT SUPPORT ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

4001

4000. GENERAL

1. The MAGTF/unit Commander must effectively employ the MAGTF/unit once it arrives at its destination. This employment responsibility results in the development of the concept of operations, which in turn generates the MAGTF's/unit's deployment priorities. The combination of deployment priorities and available deployment assets produce the deployment schedule and sequence of events. Supporting Commanders provide support as necessary to the deploying forces and assist the MAGTF/unit Commander in carrying out the concept of operations in order to meet deployment priorities.

2. Deployment of the entire MEF requires special arrangements because many of the FMF forces assisting in the deployment of the MAGTF/unit eventually deploy, leaving COMMARFORPAC or MCB Japan/Haerai forces to meet follow-on deployment support requirements. In other words, while the MEF can initially establish much of the deployment support structure to support its deployment, eventually those assets deploy and nondeployable forces fill their places.

3. Control, coordination and support organizations are established between and within existing commands and agencies in order to provide complete and continuous movement support to a MAGTF/unit during the pre-deployment and deployment phases. These organizations are activated upon receipt of a warning order and organizations assist the deploying MAGTF/unit commander in his efforts to prepare, pack-up, move to geographically dispersed departure points and deploy. CG, III MEF activates deployment control organizations to support all deployments.

4001. DEPLOYMENT ORGANIZATIONS Deployment organizations are established to support the wide range of deployment options available. In most situations, MEFs deploy as separate smaller MAGTFs. Upon arrival in theater or AOR, forward deployed MAGTFs and arriving elements of the MEF composite with other MAGTFs/units, supplies, and equipment. MEF deployments require the full use of all available modes/sources of transportation. Elements of the MEF deploy from different bases/stations which may be in widely separated geographic areas. SPECIAL PURPOSE MAGTF deployments, whether for exercises or contingencies, may not require as extensive a deployment support effort. This wide range of factors requires tailoring of deployment organizations to meet the specific requirements generated by the size and scope of the deployment. Before deployment, CG III MEF provides specific guidance about the deployment support organizations. Deployment support organizations do not change established command

relationships, but do require coordination and support outside of the normal chain of command. Nondeploying MARFORPAC units support the deployment support organization. Through a deployment support organization, commanders provide control for marshaling and movement

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from origin to POE. These organizations control and coordinate security, marshaling and other administrative and logistic support functions as required.

4002. FORCE HEADQUARTERS CRISIS ACTION TEAM (CAT). During contingencies, COMMARFORPAC activates a CAT to monitor and respond to crisis situations. The COMMARFORPAC CAT coordinates with CINCPACFLT and CINCPAC in addition to HQMC and other external commands/organizations to ensure that forces satisfy contingency requirements. During crisis/contingency deployments, the COMMARFORPAC CAT serves as the single point of contact for the COMMARFORPAC staff for all deployment and deployment support matters.

4003. III MEF, CRISIS ACTION CENTER (CAC). The III MEF CAC is established at the direction of the Commanding General by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 and is the single agency for command and control of deployment operations. The Force Movement Control Center (para 4004) controls deployment support operations. The CAC ensures that guidance is provided, and deployment of forces and sustainment is prioritized consistent with the deploying MAGTF Commander's concept. Force order P3301.1a is the standing operating procedure for the III MEF Crisis Action Center.

4004. III MEF, FORCE MOVEMENT CONTROL CENTER (FMCC). As defined in Chapter 1, the FMCC is III MEF's single agency to control all deployment activity. Through it the MEF Commander provides overall control and coordination of all activities related to deployment and deployment support. The FMCC coordinates the deployment of the MEF and subordinate MAGTFs/units, directs the activities of major subordinate commands, moving units/detachments and coordinates with supporting organizations/commands (i.e. strategic matters). The FMCC does not routinely deal with COMCABWEST, MCB or external agencies on a working or deployment support operator level. The FMCC intercedes only if the LMCC cannot solve a deployment problem. The MEF passes those problems that cannot be resolved by the MEF, to COMMARFORPAC. To accomplish its mission, the FMCC directs activation of the LMCC which controls movement, staging of forces and embarkation of forces at the POEs. As required the deploying MAGTF/unit commander provides liaison personnel to the FMCC. The size and complexity of the MAGTF/unit deployment determines the actual structure of the FMCC. During MEF deployments, external agencies/other organizations augment the MEF staff in order to provide for an orderly transition from MEF control during later stages of deployment. The FMCC is responsible for the following tasks:

1. Directs deployment support efforts, coordinates support, and controls deployment of MAGTF elements from point of origins, through Ports of Embarkation (POE's) and on to destinations.
2. Coordinates with external operational and support agencies (e.g. Transportation Directorate, MEF, TCCs, MARFORRES, MCLE, ect).

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a. FMCC OIC. Officer responsible for FMCC operations during given exercise or operation. Coordinates staffing, duty rosters, hours of operation, and staff briefings. Supervises operations and ensures staff actions are completed as required. Monitors status of deployment and, as required, briefs CG, III MEF.

b. FMCC Watch Officer. Officer(s) on duty for given period of FMCC operations. FMCC officers are drawn from all III MEF staff divisions with one or more watch officers on duty (depending on size of deployment and expertise required) whenever the FMCC is in operation. Responsible to the FMCC OIC for activities of the FMCC during the watch. Reviews all incoming messages/WIN traffic, receives and reviews movement reports/documentation in order to monitor status of deployment, distributes action messages to action staff sections, identifies deployment problems advises FMCC OIC and staff principals as to problem and recommended actions and carries out actions as necessary to resolve problems.

c. FMCC Watch Clerk. Administrative assistant to FMCC Watch Officer(s). Maintains FMCC journal, receives and files messages and WIN traffic, types messages/WIN traffic, answers telephones, updates status and performs other duties as directed by the FMCC watch officer. Additional watch may be required for each duty shift in order to support the FMCC watch officers on duty.

d. FMCC JOPES Watch Clerk. WIN terminal operator required for exercises/deployments using JOPES. Acts as FMCC Watch Officer(s) JOPES administrative assistant. Receives win traffic, prints JOPES reports, enters JOPES data when required, enters AD HOC report requests, monitors designated teleconferences and performs other duties.

e. MAGTF Liaison Element (MLE). The MLE is comprised of personnel from the deploying MAGTF/unit and acts as an interface between the deploying MAGTF/unit and the deployment support organizations.

3. Provides guidance to all deployment support organizations (e.g. LMCCs, RMCCs, etc).

4. Coordinates changes to the deployment schedule in response to revisions required by deploying MAGTFs/units and/or supporting agencies providing lift.

5. Coordinates with other MEFs and/or other services, the deployment of their units/detachments that support the deploying COMBAMFORPAC MAGTF/unit.

6. Ensures that allocation of transportation assets support priorities for deploying personnel, equipment, and supplies and complies with the operational requirements of the deploying MAGTF/unit.

7. Monitors movement activities, and coordinates assistance

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8. Establishes communications with HQ COMMARFORPAC, deploying MAGTFs/units, supporting FMCCs, and external organizations.
9. Monitors self-deploying aircraft (SDA) operations through the III MEF Command Center to ensure the movement supports the deploying MAGTF/unit concept of operation and time phasing forces.
10. Publishes an FMCC daily deployment status report (Appendix F). This report is mandatory when JOPES is not used. Message reports are addressed to all activities/commands who have an interest in the deployment.

4005. LOGISTICS AND MOVEMENT CONTROL CENTER (LMCC)

1. General. The LMCC is the MEF Commander's single movement control agency in support of deployments. The LMCC reports directly to the FMCC. The LMCC is a force organization that controls marshaling and movement of forces and embarkation of forces at the POEs. The LMCC provides movement expertise to those forces which are moving, coordinates transportation, schedules and monitors movement and supervises the activity of the DACG/AACG, Beach operations/Port Ops Group (BOG/POG) and railhead activities. The LMCC interfaces with the supporting base/station on all matters pertaining to the movement of commercial transportation requirements for the deploying MAGTF. The LMCC executes the movement and coordinates with the MSCs to provide transportation and personnel as required to support the deployment. The LMCC resolves problems on the "operators" level with the base/station, TALCE, SMO, and reports unresolved problems to the FMCC per MCO P4600.7C.
2. Composition. The size of the LMCC is situation dependent and, primarily staffed by Marines from the 3d FSSG. The FMCC coordinates other augmentation as required. Upon deployment of the MAGTF Headquarters, staffing of the LMCC is provided as directed by CG, III MEF.
3. Tasks
 - a. Allocates resources to support marshaling at MCB, Camp Butler/MCAS Futenma and Kadena, AB or other origins.
 - b. Coordinates all transportation and materiel handling equipment (MHE) resources to support movement of personnel, supplies, and equipment from MCB Camp Butler/MCAS Futenma Kadena, AB, and other origins to separately sited staging areas in accordance with the embarkation schedule.
 - c. Coordinates all transportation request (organic, service provided, and MTMC provided) to support orderly movement of personnel, supplies, and equipment from origin, through POEs and onto the destinations.

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- d. Coordinates additional transportation and MHE augmentation for marshaling staging/movement sites.
- e. Coordinates and supervises all deployment operations at the A/SPOE's which maybe augmented by deploying forces.
- f. Monitors the deployment and receives additional information from other deployment source agencies.
- g. For ship loads, provides personnel, vehicle, cargo, time (PVCT) reports to FMCC as required.
- h. For aircraft: provides "lift off/wheels in the well" reports to the FMCC.
- i. Provides movement summary report to the FMCC of LMCC coordinated/provided transportation which includes: ULN, # PAX, # S/Tons, # Convoys to date as directed.

Note: Moving MAGTFs/units route transportation requests for origin to POE movement to the LMCC via the RMCC deploying MAGTF/unit. The parent command routinely handles requests for MHE and transportation support of marshaling at origin. RMCC's report availability of MHE and MT assets to the LMCC on a daily basis.

4006. UNIT MOVEMENT CONTROL CENTER (UMCC)

1. General. The UMCC is the initial source of support for elements deploying as part of MAGTF/unit. The Command Element (CE), Ground Combat Element (GCE), Aviation Combat Element (ACE) and Combat Service Support Element (CSSE) of MAGTFs MSC may activate UMCCs to control and manage marshaling and movement of deploying forces.
2. Composition/Location. The unit or detachment that is providing deploying forces determines UMCC composition and location.
3. Tasks
 - a. Coordinates sourcing of personnel and equipment provided to the deploying MAGTF elements. Identifies shortfalls to the MAGTF/unit commander.
 - b. Coordinates transportation and the assets necessary for marshaling and staging of units.
 - c. Reports transportation and MHE shortfalls/excesses to the RMCC.
 - d. Provides support to deploying forces in meeting movement schedules (i.e., augmentation).

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embark personnel for pre-inspections, transport, MHE, ect).

- e. Consolidates reports from units and submits same to the RMCC.
- f. Supervises preparation of equipment, supplies, and personnel for air/sea movement.
- g. As directed by parent command, coordinates with the MCB/MCAS for turnover of remain behind equipment, garrison property, and facilities and recovery and disposition of all personal property not deployed.
- h. Provides updates of MAGTF/unit movements data to parent command.
- i. Reports deployment status of units to the RMCC.
- j. Requests transportation/MHE required for marshaling movement, and staging to the RMCC.
- k. Requests assistance, as required, from the parent command for inspections of deploying MAGTF/unit.

4007. DEPARTURE AIRFIELD CONTROL GROUP (DACG)

1. General. The CG, 3d FSSG provides a DACG under the operational control of the LMCC. All coordination between the deploying MAGTF/unit and the Tactical Airlift Control Element (TALCE) is completed through the DACG.

2. Composition/Location. DACGs are established at all APOEs. Initially, this includes DACG personnel and support equipment from 3d FSSG. As deployment progresses and III MEF and 3d FSSG landing support assets depart the APOE/SPOE, non-deploying units assume DACG responsibilities as directed by COMMARFORPAC.

3. Tasks

- a. Provides the interface between the deploying MAGTF/unit and the AMC wing providing airlift.
- b. Maintains direct lines of communications with the LMCC during the conduct of DACG operations.
- c. Provides limited emergency maintenance on equipment.
- d. Maintains liaison with the deploying MAGTF's/unit's Airlift Liaison element to determine

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staging, joint inspection schedules, and support equipment required to conduct airlift operations.

- e. Issues 463L pallets and net sets to the deploying MAGTF/ unit when directed by the LMCC.
- f. Confirms MAGTF/unit deployment schedule with the LMCC.
- g. Coordinates the use of departure airfield facilities, as outlined in Chapter four of FMFM 4-6.
- h. Coordinates with the TALCE on the type and number of aircraft scheduled.
- i. Coordinates joint inspection schedule in support of aircraft departure schedule.
- j. Coordinates with deploying MAGTF/unit for provision of medical assistance at the departure airfield.
- k. Reports aircraft departure times to the LMCC.

4008. PORT OPERATIONS GROUP (POG)

1. General. The CG, 3d FSSG provides a Port Operations Group (POG) under the operational control of the LMCC. Upon deployment of the MEF and Headquarters, 3d FSSG, POG responsibilities shift to nondeploying units as directed by COMMARFORPAC.
2. Composition/Location. The POG includes personnel and support equipment located at the designated SPOE.
3. Tasks
 - a. Provides port operations support at SPOEs.
 - b. Provides personnel and materiel handling equipment to assist in the off-loading of cargo and equipment from rail cars at the SPOE rail head.
 - c. Provides limited emergency maintenance for equipment embarkation as required by the Sealift Liaison Element (SLE).
 - d. Maintains communications with the LMCC during shiploading operations.
 - e. Submits loading status reports to the LMCC, during ship loading operations.

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- f. Coordinates messing/billeting of security forces through the LMCC.
- g. Maintains liaison with the deploying unit Sealift Liaison Officer, Navy Port Control, and Port Officials as required.

4009. RAILHEAD OPERATIONS GROUP (RHOG).

1. General. The CG, 3d FSSG provides a Railhead Operations Group (RHOG) under the operational control of the LMCC. Upon deployment of the MEF and Headquarters, 3d FSSG, RHOG, responsibilities shift to nondeploying units as directed by CG, MCB JAPAN. MCB Camp Butler will augment the RHOG with blocking and chocking crews plus load inspectors.

2. Composition/Location. The RHOG includes personnel and support equipment located at the designated railhead.

3. Tasks

- a. Provides rail operations support at railheads.
- b. Provides personnel and material handling equipment to assist in the loading of cargo and equipment on/into rail cars at the railhead.
- c. Provides limited maintenance for embarkation equipment as required by the Rail Liaison Element (RLE).
- d. Maintains communication with the LMCC during rail loading operations.
- e. Submits loading status reports to the LMCC during rail loading operations.
- f. Coordinates messing/billeting of security forces.
- g. Maintains liaison with the deploying unit Rail Liaison Officer, Traffic Management Office (TMO), and rail officials as required.

4010. AIRLIFT LIAISON ELEMENT (ALE). The MAGTF/unit Commander establishes a liaison element at each APOE to coordinate between the deploying MAGTF/unit and the DACG.

1. Composition/Location. The ALE is comprised of personnel from the MAGTF/unit and is normally located in the staging areas at designated APOEs.

2. Tasks

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- a. Establishes liaison with the DACG and other deployment support agencies as required.
- b. Assists in the final preparation of vehicles and equipment in accordance with FMFM 4-6.
- c. Ensures that required dunnage, shoring, and tie-down materiel accompanies unit loads to the Joint Inspection (JI) area.
- d. Provides load plans and personnel/cargo manifests, with appropriate copies, to the DACG in accordance with FMFM 4-6.
- e. Assembles personnel, supplies, and equipment into sequenced pre-planned aircraft loads, in accordance with established load plans.
- f. Ensures plane and/or troop commanders are appointed and properly briefed on their responsibilities.
- g. Ensures aircraft loads arrive at the Joint Inspection (JI) area at times required and coordinated with the DACG.
- h. Ensures correction of all load discrepancies found during joint inspections.
- i. Adjusts aircraft load sequences as required.
- j. Deploys with late departing elements of MAGTF/unit.

4011. SEALIFT LIAISON ELEMENT (SLE). The MAGTF/unit Commander establishes a liaison element at each SPOE to coordinate between the deploying MAGTF/unit and Port Operations Groups (POGs).

1. Composition/Location. The SLE includes personnel from the MAGTF/unit and is located at the staging area at designated SPOEs.

2. Tasks

- a. Establishes liaison with the POG and other deployment support agencies as required.
- b. Provides loading information to ships representatives and the MAGTF/unit commander.
- c. Assembles personnel, supplies, and equipment into the pre-planned loading sequence, in accordance with the established load plans.
- d. Ensures coordination and control of embarkation.

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e. Coordinate security within the staging/embarkation areas with deploying MAGTF/unit personnel/assets.

4012. RAIL LIAISON ELEMENT (RLE). The MAGTF/Unit commander establishes a liaison element at each railhead to coordinate between the deploying MAGTF/Unit and Railhead Operations Groups (RHOG's).

1. Composition/Location. The MAGTF/Unit and TMO is located at the staging area at designated railheads.

2. Tasks.

a. Establishes liaison with the RHOG and other deployment support agencies as required.

b. Provides loading information to rail representatives and the MAGTF/Unit Commander.

c. Assembles personnel, supplies, and equipment into the pre-planned loading sequence, per the established load plans.

d. Ensures coordination and control of embarkation.

e. Provides security within the staging/embarkation areas with deploying MAGTF/Unit, Personnel/Assets.

4013. DEPLOYMENT OPERATIONS SEQUENCE OF EVENTS AND TIMELINE.

Deployment organizations are activated in a general sequence beginning with the issue of a warning order by COMMARFORPAC. Though not inclusive of all actions, Figure 4-1 represents the notional sequence of events and a likely timeframe relative to C-day during which deployment actions are expected to occur.

1. Marshaling/Staging. Marshaling occurs at origin for movement to respective A/SPOEs. Staging takes place at or near the A/SPOE prior to actual loading. Marshaling and staging can occur in the same physical location. Units and their accompanying supplies are normally staged in chocks or in the area of seaports in general load sequence. Staging facilitates the embarkation effort at the A/SPOE. Figures 4-2 and 4-3 provide air and sealift movement timelines. They are based on experience gained during deployments and offer reasonable parameters from which to operate.

2. Reconciliation of Requirements. The deploying MAGTF/unit tasks its major subordinate elements (GCE, ACE and CSSE) to identify requirements for personnel, supplies and equipment and to accurately reflect requirements in appropriate data bases (MDSS II, CAEMS, CALM, TC-AIMS, JOPES). Parent commands assist with the MSE with those updates and provide

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access/support to automated systems as required. MSEs prepare ship and aircraft load plans.

a. Load plans must accurately reflect cargo details, personnel strengths and equipment quantities already identified in JOPES. Both load plans and movement requirements registered in JOPES are updated as last minute changes occur and are made during execution/deployment.

b. The MAGTF/unit ALE reports to CG, III MEF via the FMCC, by ULN, bulk, oversized and outsized cargo in S/Tons and ULNs that are actually loaded on all provided transportation. The DACG at the APOE normally pass data to the MAGTF CE, LMCC, and FMCC.

c. Multiple MAGTFs/units deploying from a common APOE/SPOE to support different CINC's are normally supported by a single DACG/POG established by and under the operational control of the FSSG/LMCC.

3. AMC, MTMC, MSC, CATF, and CLF Relationships During Airlift/Sealift

a. Airlift. AMC analyzes airlift requirements reflected in JOPES, develops and enters schedules in JOPES, and executes the airlift. The MAGTF/unit, as the preponderant user of airlift in an ATF or MPF operation, may serve as the coordinating agent for ATF/MPF requirements/scheduling. Using his movement control agencies, the MAGTF/unit Commander will plan and monitor the airlift scheduling process to ensure integration with sea movement. USTRANSCOM controls AMC airlift supporting the deploying force to ensure that AMC meets required arrival times. Transport aircraft operating in the AOA are subject to CATF's airspace control.

b. Sealift. CATF will plan, schedule, and execute ATF ship movement and employ normal USN MOVREP procedures. For strategic sealift, as assigned by the unified CINC from his JSCP apportionment, fleet commanders and MSC direct sailing of ships to their SPOEs. At the SPOE, MTMC assumes responsibility for reporting ship loading. Strategic sealift ships are loaded under the control of MTMC and deployed under control of the fleet. The naval organization controlling shipping files MOVREPs for ships upon completion of loading and prior to sailing. The fleet CINC reports scheduled ship movement into JOPES. While strategic sealift ships may sail in company with combatants, in most cases they would follow them. Strategic sealift ships may convoy or deploy independently depending on the threat and ship availability/capability. CATF or another fleet organization may control during transit, but CATF is ultimately responsible for orchestrating the ship's transit to arrive in the AOA as required by the landing plan.

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- C-15 CG III MEF ACTIVATES FMCC.
- C-10 CG, 3D FSSG ACTIVATES THE LMCC. REQUESTS APPROPRIATE AUGMENTATION FROM MSCS. CG, 3D MARDIV; CG, 1ST MAW, CG, 3D FSSG, CO, 3D SRIG, CO, 7TH COMMBN ACTIVATE THE RMCC(s). DEPLOYING MAGTF/UNIT AND MSES ACTIVATE UMCCS. SUPPORTING COMMANDS ACTIVATE SUPPORT AGENCIES.
- C-6 AMC EXTRACTS FIRST INCREMENT (C TO C+6 OF TPFDD) AND MSC DEVELOPS INITIAL SHIP SCHEDULES (1ST 30 DAYS).
- C-4 AIR/SEA SCHEDULES AVAILABLE IN JOPES.
- C-3 UMCC(S) CONSOLIDATE MOVEMENT REQUIREMENT FOR C DAY THROUGH C+2 AND PASS TO THE MAGTF.
- MAGTF/UNIT ALLOCATES ULNS IN JOPES TO REFLECT LOAD PLANS.
- LMCC ACTIVATES THE DACG/POG AT DESIGNATED APOE(S).
- MAGTF/UNIT FORMS AND DEPLOYS THE ALE/SLE.
- C-2 MAGTF/UNIT AND LMCC DEVELOP SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOW OF FORCES THROUGH THE APOE/SPOE IN COORDINATION WITH INSTALLATION COMMANDER/FACILITY MANAGER.
- UMCC(S) CONSOLIDATE MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR C+3 THROUGH C+4 AND TURN THEM OVER TO MAGTF/UNIT.
- LMCC COORDINATES WITH BOSG/SOSG FOR ORGANIC SUPPORT AUGMENTATION. BOSG/SOSG COORDINATES WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND START FOR MOVEMENT OF MARINE FORCES TO APOE(S)/SPOE(S).
- C-1 MOVEMENT TO SPOE/APOE COMMENCES UMCC(S) CONSOLIDATE MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR C+4 TO C+5 AND TURN THEM OVER TO THE MAGTF RMCC FOR REFERRAL TO THE LMCC.
- C DAY DEPLOYMENT OF FORCE COMMENCES UMCC'S CONSOLIDATE MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR C+6 THROUGH C+7 AND TURN THEM OVER TO THE MAGTF/UNIT.
- NOTE: JOPES REPORTING PROCEDURES AND DETAILED MOVEMENT PLANNING IS ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROCEDURES OUTLINED IN CHAPTER 2. AND APPENDIXES A & B.

Figure 4-1.--Notional Sequence of Events

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| <u>AIRCRAFT TYPE</u> | <u>MARSHALING</u> | <u>STAGING</u> | <u>JOINT INSPECTION</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| C-130/C141B | 12 HOURS | 6 HOURS | 4 . 2 5 HOURS |
| C-5/KC-10 | 12 HOURS | 6 HOURS | 6 . 7 5 HOURS |

PASSENGERS

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| C-5A/C-130/C-141/ DC-8/B707/E727 | 6.5 HOURS | 3.5 HOURS | 4 HOURS |
| B-747/DC-10/L1011 | 7 HOURS | 5 HOURS | 4 HOURS |

TIMES MAY BE MODIFIED BY THE MAGTF/UNIT COMMANDER. CHANGES WILL BE COORDINATED BY THE FMCC TO CARRY OUT THE COMMANDER'S GUIDANCE

MARSHALING DEADLINE - THE NUMBER OF HOUR'S PRIOR TO SCHEDULED AIRCRAFT DEPARTURE TIME THAT UNITS ARE MARSHALED AT ORIGIN.

STAGING DEADLINE - AT THE APOE, THE NUMBER OF HOUR'S PRIOR TO SCHEDULED AIRCRAFT DEPARTURE TIME THAT UNITS ARE STAGED BY CHALK.

JOINT INSPECTION DEADLINE - PRIOR TO SCHEDULED AIRCRAFT DEPARTURE TIME THAT UNITS ARE IN THE JOINT INSPECTION AREA.

Figure 4-2.--Air Movement Timelines

| <u>TYPE OF CARGO</u> | <u>NLT ARRIVAL AT THE POE</u> |
|----------------------|---|
| PALLETIZED CARGO | TWO DAYS PRIOR TO SHIP BERTHING DATE |
| VEHICLES | ONE DAY (NO LESS THAN 12 HOURS) PRIOR TO SHIP DEPARTURE |
| PASSENGERS | FOUR HOURS PRIOR TO SCHEDULED SHIP DEPARTURE |

*****ALL TIMES SHOWN ABOVE MAY BE MODIFIED AS NECESSARY BY THE MAGTF/UNIT COMMANDER CHANGES WILL BE COORDINATED BY THE LMCC AS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE COMMANDER'S GUIDANCE*****

Figure 4-3.--Sea Movement Timelines

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CHAPTER 5

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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is required for personnel requiring deployment storage. Personnel requiring storage of personal effects which are located in their off base residence, and who are unable to complete any storage themselves will require a Power of attorney/delegation of authority along with LOA.

3. Mission. The Traffic Management Office (TMO) will be tasked with the responsibility of performing necessary functions connected with pickup, storage and delivery of personal effects and household goods for units deploying in excess of 90 days or for contingency operations/emergency deployments of unknown length

4. Procedures

a. Storage Authorization. Deployment Storage can be authorized by a Letter of Authorization (LOA) from any Commanding Officer having special court Martial authority. This LOA must contain, as a minimum:

- (1) Name of the individual with social security number needing storage.
- (2) Deployment order number (unit priority).
- (3) Estimated date of return for deployment or TAD.
- (4) Signature of the officer authorizing the storage.

Note: Personnel residing off base who meet criteria for deployment storage and personnel residing in government barracks will be given LOA's in the format shown in Appendix D. A Power of attorney or an individual must be appointed in writing, in the event person residing off base cannot be present at the time of their personal effects/household pickup. Sample authorization form is shown in Appendix D.

5. Unit Responsibilities

a. Commanding General, III Marine Expeditionary Force will:

(1) Provide the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base (Assistance Chief of Staff, G-4, Logistics) with a warehouse minimum of 40,000 sq.ft. or larger (depending upon the size of the unit deploying). The local storage agents do not have the capabilities to store large volume of personal property/household goods in Okinawa.

(2) Provide a unit priority turn-in listing for the deploying forces.

(3) Upon receipt of the above listings, major subordinate commands are authorized direct liaison with the Marine Corps Base Traffic Management Office for coordinating personal

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CHAPTER 5

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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5000. GENERAL. This chapter provides guidance to assist commanders in preparing their Marines and Sailors for deployment. Developed and streamlined administrative processes, such as for the storage of personnel effects and POV's, enhance combat readiness. Personnel administratively ready to deploy can concentrate fully on why they are deploying and better fulfill their role as EXPEDITIONARY WARRIORS. Basic authority for deployment storage is prescribed in the JFTR Vol. 1, paragraphs U4770 and U5375-B3. Storage of personal effects and household goods for members of a unit deploying for specific tour in excess of 90 days, or for tour of unknown length such as, contingency operations or emergency deployments is authorized.

5001. PERSONNEL EFFECTS. Unit commanders are required to help safeguard the personal property of those personnel assigned to their commands, especially when those personnel are not present to care for their possessions. Those personnel not present for deployment due to an unauthorized absence, desertion, hospitalization, TAD, leave, ect, must have their personal effects inventoried and stored in accordance with MCO P4050.38 and local directives.

5002. HOUSEHOLD GOODS

1. Personnel Eligible for Storage of Personal Effects/Household Goods:

- a. Personnel residing in bachelor quarters.
- b. Single personnel authorized to reside off base (receiving BAQ in their own right).
- c. Geographical bachelors that reside off base (normally SNCOs and officers with dependents who have not set up family residence and have not collected dependents travel pay).
- d. Single parents (with legal custody of dependents) that must relocate dependents with relatives.
- e. Unit Deployment Program (UDP) with approval from Headquarters Marine Corps.

2. Documentation requirements

a. Verification of legal custody of dependents is required for single parents. The application for BAQ (NAVMC 10922) contained in the service members OQR/SRB will be used to verify dependents.

b. Letter of Authorization (LOA) from the Commanding Officer with Court Martial authority

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packing, pick up and delivery). The TMO will appoint an Officer (preferably the PPSO) to head these teams. These nine (9) teams are designed to handle processing of personal effects/household goods the size of a Battalion.

(2) One (1) completed copy of the NAVMC 10154 shall be inserted inside the container with the member's personal effect/household goods. The original completed copy of the NAVMC 10154 will be inserted in the member's SRB/OQR.

(3) At a minimum, the container should have the following imprinted with felt tip permanent marker: Rank, full name, SSN, next of kin and address of NOK.

(4) A copy of DD Form 1299 and GBL (for packing, pick up and delivery to the government warehouse) will be maintained as pending file at the TMO for every unit (platoon size) requiring storage. The file will be moved to completed/dead files when the member returns from deployment and claims his/her property.

(5) TMO will set up the warehouse provided by the CG, III MEF to receive personal property/household goods. This warehouse will be manned by six (6) marines (one NCO and a minimum of three marines should be certified forklift operators). Two (2) serviceable forklifts will be provided by Base motors for the duration of this operation.

(6) Coordinate with unit representative the delivery of personal effects/household goods upon return of the unit from deployment.

6. Records. Records for all deployment storage transactions will be retained for a period of six (6) years.

5003. POV STORAGE. The procedures presented in the following paragraphs are to be used for contingency deployments. The POV of the member deploying cannot be shipped to CONUS therefore procedures in the storage of POV is not the responsibility of the Traffic Management Office. The Provost Marshal's Office will be task in storing POV since all documentation's (ie.. Car registration, base sticker, etc) are centrally located at the Base Vehicle Registration Office which is under the cognizance of the PMO. Unit representative will coordinate with the PMO for storage of POV. POV storage procedures for routine, scheduled deployments are found in current base/station SOP's.

1. Storage Requirements. Vehicles requiring storage must have a valid base registration and the following documents placed in the glove compartment during storage:

- a. Valid Registration.
- b. Proof of Valid Insurance Coverage.

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effects/household goods turn-in process.

b. Major Subordinate Commands (MSC):

(1) Each Battalion will appoint in writing a delegate to act as unit representative on matters pertaining to personal effects/household goods storage. Recommend person to be appointed be a member of rear echelon and an Officer or Staff Non-Commissioned officer. Provide a copy of appointment letter to the Traffic Management Office, Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan.

(2) Unit representative will distribute blank forms NAVMC 10154 Inventory forms to all personnel within the unit. Ensure that all personnel will segregate/staged and inventory their own personal effects/household goods in accordance with MCO P4050.38, Chapter 9, using NAVMC 10154 either typed or legibly printed. The completed NAVMC 10154 will be signed by the individual doing the inventory. In addition, Appendix D (items not authorized for deployment storage) should also be distributed to speed up custom inspections conducted prior to the contractor packing items for storage. All of these will be accomplish prior to the schedule arrival of TMO representative and storage contractor for pick up. For personnel who can not care for their personal effect as indicated in chapter 9, paragraph 9000 of the MCO P4050.38, an inventory board is required at the lowest level (company, battery, etc.) to do the inventory in accordance with MCO P4050.38.

(3) Prior to the issuance of deployment Warning Order, the unit representative will provide the TMO with listing of personnel that requires storage. The list will contain at a minimum the following information: Rank, full name, SSN, branch of service, Unit/Command address, and pick up building and room number.

(4) The unit Supply Officer will maintain unit blocks consisting of empty boxes, packing materials and tape. It will be issued to the unit as required.

(5) The members can pack their personal effects/household goods provided it has been inspected by the Custom Inspector.

(6) Boxes are to be taped and the member's name, rank, and social security number are written across the tape.

c. Traffic Management Office

(1) Immediately upon receipt of Deployment Storage request from the unit representative(s), the Traffic Management Officer will establish a TMO deployment section. The deployment section will be composed of nine (9) teams. Each team will consist of one (1) SNCO, two (2) Custom Inspectors and four (4) Contract packers/carriers (a one time DPM contract for

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2. Storage Procedures

- a. Upon receipt of an initiating directive, unit commanders will designate representatives to act as contact point for storage of POVs.
- b. The MSCs, Div, Wing, FSSG in coordination with the MAGTF/unit commander and the base/station commander, will develop a POV turn-in schedule. They will also issue the required numbers of vehicle storage forms.
- c. Vehicle storage forms are completed prior to delivery of vehicles to the storage lots. Delivery of vehicles will be in accordance with the POV turn-in schedule. No personal property may be left in POVs. Trunks and seats must be free of personal property at time of storage.
- d. Once vehicles arrive at the storage lot, they will be inspected for damage by a PMO representative who will note damages on the vehicle storage form. The owner or authorized representative then parks and secures the vehicle placing one set of keys in an envelope which is attached to the storage form.
- e. Service member's orders to active duty must include proper notification. Notification should emphasize to the service member that POV storage facilities are not available at the SIA.

3. Notification and Warning. In the absence of contractual storage agreements for POV off-base storage, parent commands/MAGTF CEs will include a notification and warning to service members on all POV storage forms. This warning will include the following statement: "The storage of the Service Member's automobile will be in open, unsecured, cordoned areas to be determined by the host/tenant command (base/station). Any loss or damage to the vehicle or to the individual's personal property is the responsibility of the service member, absent extraordinary circumstances."

5004. PERSONNEL

1. Fleet Assistance Program (FAP) Billers. FAP personnel will return to parent commands on a time phased basis in accordance with deployment requirements. IRR or SMCR Marines or other nondeployable personnel will fill vacated FAP billets.
2. Nondeployable Personnel. MCO P3000.13 establishes the categories of personnel who are considered to be in a nondeployable status. While certain categories of nondeployable personnel cannot be determined until receipt of a warning order, once identified, they will be used to fill critical FAP billets.

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3. Deployment of Women Marines. Except for MAGTFs/units deploying on amphibious shipping, women Marines are fully deployable during mobilization. Commanders of MAGTFs/units embarked on amphibious shipping will provide alternate methods of transportation for women members of the command to minimize personnel turbulence. Specific guidance on the assignment of women Marines is found in MCO 1300.8 (Marine Corps Personnel Assignment Policy).

4. Naval Medical Personnel Augmentation. The Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery provides all medical personnel support for contingency/mobilization requirements for the three MEFs. The Chief of Naval Reserve Forces (NAVRES) provides all active Navy support for the Commander, Marine Forces Reserve (COMMARFORRES). Naval medical/dental personnel mobilization billets are identified in the Navy Manpower Authorization (OPNAV Form 1000/2). Request for Medical personnel to man Marine Corps mobilization billets should be directed to the Chief of Naval Operations (copy to: Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command, Enlisted Personnel Management Center, and CMC (MED and MP) via the operational chain of command (NAVMEDCOMINSTS 6440.2 and 6440.3 apply)). Per Annex E, Appendix 5 to Volume I of the MPLAN, all major subordinate commands will include specific procedures for obtaining Navy medical augmentation personnel in their respective mobilization plans. In the event of a MAGTF deployment, 3d Medical Battalion will provide medical support to deploying forces. The U.S. Naval Hospital, Okinawa, Japan will stand by and assist 3d Medical Battalion as required.

5. Individual Ready Reserves (IRR). The reception/processing of the IRR is the Station of Initial Assignment (SIA) responsibility. The SIA (Base/Station) will accomplish the following prior to the IRR joining their gaining command:

- a. Processing within 24 to 36 hours from reception of the IRR.
- b. Review of admin records for correctness.
- c. Review health records. Physicals and inoculations given as required.
- d. Dental records reviewed and dental problems noted in processing examination. No corrective dentistry performed.
- e. Marines paid as required by the Marine Corps MPLAN.
- f. Clothing is inspected. Replacement clothing is issued as required or available. Clothing is presently not available in the mobilization system.

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6. Personnel Overages. Personnel overages are addressed via the administrative command. Overages are reported to COMMARFORPAC, only after internal redistribution up to the MSC level.

7. Personnel Shortages. Personnel shortages (or the lack of required MOSs) are addressed via the administrative chain of command. Units attempt to rectify shortages by internal redistribution up to the MSC levels. In those cases where redistribution is not feasible, MSCs identify shortages by message to HQMC (Code MMOA/MMEA) with information copies of the message provided to the MAGTF/unit commander and COMMARFORPAC. Critical shortages are identified along with priority for replacement. Critical shortages are defined as those shortages in areas with a small population or technical field where shortages result in an implicit impact on combat success. Pending PCS replacements, TAD replacements are coordinated by COMMARFORPAC.

8. Personnel Status and Casualty Reporting. Personnel status, to include losses and gains, is reported in the daily Personnel Reporting Status (PERSTAT), via the operational and administrative chains of command, to COMMARFORPAC with information copies provided to the MAGTF/unit Commander via the operational chain of command. Casualty reports are submitted in accordance with MCO P3040.4 with information copies to the MAGTF/unit commander and COMMARFORPAC.

9. Reserve Personnel Reporting. Annexes C and E, Volume I of the MPLAN detail the reporting system for Reserve units, from the HTC through MPC processing at the SIA. COMMARFORRES maintain operational control of his units and report their arrival at the SIA. Upon arrival at the SIA, reserve units are processed through the MPC. Under normal conditions, reserve augmenting and reinforcing units will move directly to the gaining command. Individual Ready Reservist (IRR) may spend from 24 to 36 hours at the MPC pending completion of medical, dental and personnel record servicing. The MPC will track arrival and consolidate reporting of arriving units. Once cleared through the MPC, operational control of the reserve unit passes to the gaining command. The gaining command is the MEF to which the reserve unit is assigned as an augmenting or reinforcing unit. CG, III MEF reports by priority message to CMC, via the chain of command, the date and time that the SMCR units have joined and that operational control has been assumed.

10. Reserve Replacement

a. Base/station personnel requirements

(1) Preassigned (LPR) reservists that do not report for duty are replaced by nondeployable and, on exceptional basis, civilian employees.

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(2) Preassigned (IRR) reservists who are medically unqualified for specific duty, will be reassigned within the organization and replaced by a nondeployable.

b. Deployable unit assignments

(1) If a preassigned (IRR) reservist does not report for duty, a general support reservist is requested; if not available a selective service reservist.

(2) Preassigned (IRR) reservist who are medically unqualified for duty, are reassigned to the base/station.

11. Replacements. The MAGTF/unit Commander is responsible for establishing a personnel replacement Transient Center in theater. This transient center will receive, process, house, feed, cloth and equip replacements in addition to assigning replacements to MAGTFs/units under the policies of HQMC and the Force Commander. Replacement personnel are requested by the four MAGTF elements through the administrative chain of command via the daily PERSTAT in accordance with Appendix 9 to Annex E to MPLAN Volume I. The FMF type commander (in-theater) will task the appropriate Replacement Pool via message (Camp Butler/Camp Pendleton) to provide replacements with an information copy going to HQMC (HM).

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CHAPTER 6

LOGISTICS

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CHAPTER 6

LOGISTICS

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6000. GENERAL

1. Annex B, Logistics, to the Marine Corps Capabilities Plan (MCP), provides information relative to supportability of three MEFs under non-mobilization conditions. It also addresses expanded support requirements associated with full mobilization. Extracts are included as Appendix C.

2. Policy. The MARFORPAC commander coordinates and oversees support for deploying MAGTFs/units. This process includes identifying support requirements and arranging augmentation support from bases/stations and other external agencies/commands. CMC provides III MEF commander the authority to direct and coordinate this support from MARFORPAC and the Marine Corps Supporting Establishment and to act as CMC's coordinating authority for service matters with unified commanders. MARFORPAC commanders are authorized to source forces and supplies under their control, arrange for forces and supplies of other Marine Corps commands through direct liaison, direct and coordinate base/station support to include contracting and traffic management functions, enter directly into interservice/cross service support agreements, and participate and obligate authorized service funds in international agreements in coordination with unified commanders for support with host nation and allies. While such arrangements and planning are accomplished by the MARFORPAC commander, they are executed by the MAGTFs/units. Details of support agreements/taskings are provided in supporting plans for each major JSCP-tasked OPLAN. Such plans are covered by SOPs if no OPLAN unique agreements exist.

a. The current edition of the War Reserve Policy Manual (MCO P4400.39) provides policy guidance for ground supply classes I, II, III, IV, VIII and IX.

b. CNO manages Navy reserve materiel under special project codes. These project codes support Marine Aviation and include allowances for forms, publications, flight clothing, aviation ground support equipment (GSE), ordnance support equipment and ordnance repair parts. U.S. Navy War Reserve material is addressed in MCO P4400.39.

c. MCO 3010__ establishes procedures for computing class V(W) requirements based on personnel, weapons, unit, densities and assigned missions. The PWR Marine Ammunition Requirements Support Order (PWRMARSO) provides information on authorized allowances for contingency ammunition.

d. Class VII(A) requirements are determined by the guidance and methodology contained

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in the Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements (NNOR) and the War Reserve Materiel Requirements (WRMR).

3. Scope. This chapter provides general logistic instructions for actions/responsibilities prior to and during deployment. COMMARFORPAC will publish additional logistics/supply instructions relative to particular deployments. Aviation units will utilize the appropriate NAVSUP and host ship activity/instructions for aviation materiel.

6001. REQUIREMENTS, SOURCING, SHORTAGES/EXCESSES & REDISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Sources of Supplies and Equipment. MSCs are required by current directives to maintain oversight at all times of shortages or excesses of items. MAGTFs/units are equipped with class II(W) and VII(W) on the basis of a standing table of equipment (T/E) tailored specifically for deployment. The first sources for T/E equipment are those commands providing detachments, followed by MSCs. Remaining deficiencies are then sourced by the MEF commander from MEF controlled assets. Where deficiencies still exist, the MEF Commander attempts to source from the supporting establishment, war reserve stocks and/or the DLA via COMMARFORPAC. For aviation units, shortages of critical Naval Materiel are sourced from other Navy stocks to include redistribution from non-deploying MAGTFs/units. Both COMNAVAIRPAC and COMNAVSURFPAC would be actively involved in this process.

2. Requirements Determination

a. Policy Guidance

(1) Force Commanders use the War Reserve System to compute sustainment requirements. Force Commanders will combine requirements for active and reserve elements and source requirements from available assets (O/H, T/E, ORF, PWRMS, SMCR T/A and anticipated RBE) prior to submitting PWR withdrawal requests. Force Commanders may allocate materiel without regard to allowances to meet deployment requirements.

(2) During deliberate or time sensitive planning, planners construct/task organize a MAGTF/unit and determine the specific equipment densities and personnel counts in the tailored force.

(3) The minimum stockage levels developed and held in-theater may be designated by the unified commander in his concept of logistical support. Forces must consider this when developing the resupply TPFDD.

(4) Forces should consider configuring their sustainment in 15 or 30 day blocks to allow

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more flexibility and capability for last-minute redirection and/or reconfiguration of forces.

b. The deploying MAGTF/unit identifies equipment and support requirements to satisfy the commander's concept of operation and density, time phasing and priority of supplies and equipment. the MAGTF/unit computes sustainment requirements. III MEF identifies initial issue (T/E) and sustainment shortages/excesses to COMMARFORPAC.

c. Sourcing

(1) The MEF commander reviews the level of assets held within the force, and sources requirements accordingly. Requirements that are not satisfied within forces are registered with CNO (Aviation Materiel), HQMC (Class V(W)) and CG, MCLB, Albany through COMMARFORPAC. CG, MCLB sources sustainment held within stores and registers shortfalls with integrated materiel managers (IMMs). The IMMs source sustainment against registered requirements. Requirements that are not sourced are identified as OPLAN shortfalls.

(2) Forces take into account T/E and PWR assets held within the MEF and SMCR T/As when developing their withdrawal requirements. T/E items on valid requisition backorder are considered on-hand since the stores system fills these shortfalls with PWR issues. The War Reserve System sources capability against stores assets.

d. Prior to any request for withdrawal/issue of materiel from MCLB, COMMARFORPAC directs redistribution of assets to include prepositioned stocks. Total requirements and sourcing are computed in accordance with Figure 6-1. All force assets are considered including active forces, reserves, prepositioned stocks, host nation support, and in-theater/CINC provided materiel. Aviation sustainability is supported by an Aviation Consolidated Allowance to provide 90 days of support.

(1) Reserve forces identify T/E and O/H quantities to Force Commanders in order to support PWR withdrawal computation and transportation planning.

(2) MCLB, Albany issues Class IX assets/support to SMCR units as identified by the Force Commander.

(3) Operational Readiness Float (ORF) assets held by the Stores System are used to fill T/E and PWR shortfalls. This includes the ORFs for the Active MEFs and the MARFORRES.

e. Once excesses/shortages are identified, CG, III MEF directs internal redistribution of assets. Remaining requirements are forwarded to COMMARFORPAC for action.

3. Redistribution of Supplies and Equipment. During peacetime deployments, funding constraints are considered. Providing units/MSCs and MAGTF/unit personnel are responsible for

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conducting joint limited technical inspections (LTIs) of equipment and component inspections of end items/personal equipment, as appropriate, under transfer of unit/equipment. Within 10 working days, acceptable equipment is substituted or an assessment is made of the funds required to bring incoming detachments to the required level of completeness/readiness. A one time fund transfer is made from the providing unit to the MAGTF. This does not mandate 100 percent completeness. Funding may not constrain deployments for actual contingencies but the MAGTF/unit may request substitution for incomplete/unserviceable equipment, choose to leave it behind, or request the MEF/Force Commander source acceptable equipment and ship it with follow-on supplies. Upon completion of the deployment, these actions are reversed and the MAGTF/unit returns detachment equipment in the same degree of completeness at which it was received.

4. Remain Behind Equipment (RBE). RBE is equipment that is assigned to an element of the MPF or airlanded CSSE, but is not deployed because the deploying MAGTF/unit falls in on like equipment which has been prepositioned, either aboard MPF shipping or at geo-prepositioning sites. The following procedures apply to USMC ground peculiar RBE:

a. Deploying elements of the MPF or airlanded MAGTF report equipment which does not deploy to respective MSCs. MEU/MAGTF command elements report to the MEF command element.

b. CG, III MEF forwards RBE reports to COMMARFORPAC (AC/S, G-4) to support sustainment computation and PWR withdrawal process.

c. Based on reported equipment shortages and deadlines, CG, III MEF orders redistribution to fill force deficiencies, including equipment deficiencies of deploying, augmenting and reinforcing Selected Marine Corps Reserve (SMCR) units and PWR.

d. COMMARFORPAC reports equipment not required to fill force deficiencies to MCLB, Albany (information copy to: MCB Japan and Hawaii). Control of the equipment reverts to the MCLB Inventory Control Point (ICP).

e. Base/station commanders assume responsibility for receipt, storage, security, and inventory of RBE which has reverted to control of the ICP, until it is either recovered or reassigned by MCLB, Albany. III MEF (Rear) coordinates with respective base/station agencies to resolve RBE materiel handling and storage requirements.

f. Base/station commanders issue instructions (information copy to: COMMARFORPAC), to MSCs regarding storage sites and schedules for turn-in of unredistributed RBE.

g. Current directives regarding joint Limited Technical Inspections (LTI) during changes in custody of equipment followed.

SUSTAINABILITY METHODOLOGY (60 DOS) - CLASS II & VII*

A. CALCULATING REQUIREMENTS =

ACTIVE FORCES INITIAL ISSUE (EAF)
 +
 SMCR INITIAL ISSUE (IAW MPLAN (Appendix O))
 +
 SUSTAINMENT (CARF X INITIAL ISSUE) X 2
 +
 CADRED UNITS INITIAL ISSUE (EAF)

B. CALCULATING RESOURCES =

ACTIVE FORCES ON-HAND ASSETS (FROM LOADED UNIT ALLOWANCE FILES
 AND GENERAL ACCOUNT BALANCE FILE)
 +
 SMCR ON-HAND ASSETS FROM TAP
 +
 MISCELLANEOUS HOLDING ACTIVITIES WITHIN FORCE
 GENERAL ACCT (SMU)
 FIELD ORF
 MAINTENANCE FLOAT
 CONTINGENCY TRAINING EQUIPMENT POOL
 OPDEP BLOCKS (NOT DEPLOYED)
 LFORM
 +
 PREPOSITIONED MATERIEL
 MPS
 +
 HOST NATION SUPPORT
 +
 OTHER PREPOSITIONED USMC STOCKS IN THEATER
 AGGREGATED A MINUS AGGREGATED B = WITHDRAWAL/RBE

* NOTE: EXCLUDES NAVY SOURCED AVIATION MATERIEL.

Figure 6-1. -- Sustainability Methodology (60 DOS)

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6002. PROCEDURES FOR REQUESTING WITHDRAWAL OF PREPOSITIONED WAR RESERVES. CG, III MEF is responsible for requesting withdrawal of PWR to support committed forces of III MEF. Withdrawal of PWR is discussed in detail in User's Manual (UM) 4400-185 and 186. The general sequence of events is as shown below. Detailed PWR computation and withdrawal procedures for USMC owned materiel are outlined in ForO P4400.9.

1. Based on direction provided by the supported CINC, CG, III MEF submits PWR withdrawal requests to MCLB, Albany (information copy to: CMC(L)). This message contains only changes to existing withdrawal plans. PWR support for "No-Plan" OPLANS are modifications to existing registered withdrawals when possible.
2. Upon receipt at CMC (L), the Logistics Readiness Command Center (LRCC) would coordinate the necessary authorization efforts within the I&L Department (e.g. Class V(W) with Code LM; Class I & VIII with Code LPP, etc.).
3. MCLB Albany will initiate release action unless otherwise directed by HQMC. HQMC monitors the developing crisis to determine if MEF sourcing priorities need to be changed or established before actual release is required.
4. The LRCC coordinates the authorization for the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) for Marine Corps owned Class V(W), while at the same time requesting release from the CNO for B-ration and Medical Stocks. Both the forces and MCLB, Albany are information addressees on the messages.

6003. SOURCING OF RESUPPLY

1. Unit Supplies and Equipment. Most operational plans require sourcing of supplies/sustainment for the life of the plan. All CINC developed, JCS directed plans require sourcing of 90 days of sustainment by all forces assigned to the plans. The MEF Commander is responsible for ensuring that supplies are sourced, moved to POEs and embarked to support the concept of operation/deployment. Marine Corps policy requires that MEFs deploy with 60 DOS of USMC ground materiel and up to 90 DOS of USN Aviation Materiel (AVCAL), which is identified as unit supplies and equipment. If the phasing of the MEF/ into the area of operation would require more than 60 DOS, then the MEF commander is responsible for identifying additional requirements and coordinating the movement of additional supplies.

2. Resupply. Requirements that exceed the life of the established OPLAN, or the initial 60 DOS, whichever is greater, are considered resupply. In wartime, COMMARFORPAC (AC/S, G-4) would coordinate with the Naval Component of the supported CINC (COMMARFORPAC for USCENTCOM, JCRC) would coordinate, develop and/or modify established policies and procedures in conjunction with the evolving situation and changing requirements of the

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deployed MEF in order to ensure that the MEF is supported. Additional guidance concerning expediting both ground and aviation shipments is included in Appendix G.

3. Predeployment procedures. Prior to deployment, actions should be taken to complete the following:

a. Up-grade Force Activity Designator (FAD). Per MCO 4420.4 update DODAAD TAC 1.2.3 addresses.

b. Activity Address Code Assignment, per MCO 4140.2.

c. Confirm/determine Logistic LOC (Ground and Aviation0).

(1) Requisition Flow.

(2) Transportation Movement.

(3) Rear/Conus Support Agencies.

(a) The MAGTF/unit will determine or confirm sources of supply and maintenance for the deployment. Sources of supply are determined during deliberate planning and adjusted as appropriate during time sensitive planning and execution. This may depend on the supported CINCPAC, host nation, and status of the Marine force. In cases where the MAGTF/unit is part of a U. S. Navy Fleet or joint/combined task force, it is an integral part of that fleet/task force. Naval supply/maintenance, where required, liaison should be made with the appropriate logistics personnel to determine available support.

(b) All 1st MAW Aviation units are FAD II due to 1st MAW being forward deployed. Aviation units assigned to the Aviation Support Element, Kaneohe are assigned FAD II since they are 1st MAW assets. If time allows, a MAGTF/unit representative (s) should make a liaison visit to the Navy Materiel Military Air Transportation Office (NAVMTO) aboard Norfolk Naval Base and to the Military Air Transportation Coordinating Unit (MATCU), a customer service unit of the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC), to discuss expediting and tracing procedures. (Note: Navy supply procedures commonly use an "Alpha" character; i.e., D, E, G, and W in the first position of the requisitions serial number, to identify requisition for items that deadline equipment. "D", "G", and "W" are three of the most commonly used characters. This indicator is transposed to the TCN, allowing for identification and tracking. Although MIL-INTS and SASSY procedures (SASSY exception is the requisition for a complete end item to replace a TAMCCH item coded out) preclude the use of an alpha character for using under unless specified for TVE replacement deployed MAGTFs/units can establish similar procedures utilizing high priority channels and use available Naval expediting channels. There is also a Navy Expeditionary and Consolidation Program (NECP) for expediting high priority shipments.

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(c) The MAGTF/unit G-4/S-4 will ensure that activity address codes (AAC) exist for all organizations that will maintain T/E accounting/participate in readiness reporting. AACs will be obtained where the concept of operations results in semi-permanent organizations, (for example, combat service support detachments operating as units throughout the deployment).

(d) The MAGTF/unit G-4 will ensure the DOD Activity Address Directory (DODAAD) is updated to reflect correct mailing (TAC 2) addresses for the deployment, in order to expedite shipments. The TAC 2 address will be changed to reflect freight shipments. Normally the supporting TMO will be reflected in the TAC 2 address. Although the TAC 2 address can be reflective of break bulk points or consolidation points (i.e. MCLB Albany, GA.) there must be a correlation between the TAC 1 and TAC 2 address.

6004. DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINMENT AND RESUPPLY RECORDS

1. The materiel, including consumables that moves with and supports the deploying MAGTF/unit includes up to 60 DOS (90 DOS AVCAL) and is identified as accompanying supplies. Prior to deployment, the MAGTF/unit Commander determines prescribed loads and publishes a concept of logistics support that identifies time phasing of material by quantity and class of supply. In TPFDD development, records are built to identify movement requirements associated with the materiel required to support the deployed force after prescribed loads are exhausted and until regular resupply begins. These "sustaining" supplies are included in TPFDDs as sustainment records in order to provide visibility and support management of sustainment.

2. Resupply of deployed forces commence when/if initial supplies are exhausted. For Marine Corps MAGTFs/units, materiel that is computed and sourced in OPLANs in excess of 60 DOS (90 DOS AVCAL) is identified in TPFDDs as resupply records.

6005. TURNOVER OF BASE/STATION FACILITIES

1. Units of MSCs required to undergo immediate deployment will turn base/station facilities over to the parent commands in an "as is" condition. Immediate deployment is defined as on, or deploying within 48 hours.

2. Units deploying on, or after 48 hours will ensure that facilities are cleaned, and will turn these facilities over directly to the owning base/station, as coordinated by the respective MSC.

3. MSCs will provide the host base/station with a schedule for facilities turnover.

4. Base/station commanders will ensure that standing operating procedures for turnover of facilities are in place and are provided to tenant MSCs. These standing operating procedures will take into account the demand for prompt action required during rapid deployment.

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5. Except in rare cases, complete facility inventories will be conducted. Outstanding work requests for facilities maintenance are turned over to the receiving activity.

6006. GARRISON PROPERTY. Base/station commanders in conjunction with CG, III MEF, will issue instructions regarding inventory and turn-in of garrison property, plant property, training and audio visual equipment, and base/station special services equipment. These items are not embarked with deploying MAGTFs/units.

1. 3d Division, 1st Wing, 3d FSSG, SRIG, 7th COMMBN, 31st MEU will conduct equipment inventories for immediately deploying MAGTFs/units.

2. They will also coordinate joint inventories and turn-in with base/station commanders.

3. Unit property officers scheduled to deploy should contact the base property control officer (BCPO).

4. Storage space shortages require that only highly pilferable items such as computers, typewriters and calculators are accepted at base property for turn-in. All remaining property is secured in place at the conclusion of the joint inventory. At that time, the keys to the buildings are turned over to the Facilities Engineer representative.

5. Equipment turn in, if required, will not interfere with deployment preparations. The BPCO will generate a CMR for each deploying unit. The CMR is used to conduct the joint inventory. All adjustment transactions as a result of the joint inventory are completed by the unit property officer.

6007. CONTRACTING FOR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT SUPPORT.

Base/station commanders will contract with local civilian agencies to provide personnel, material handling equipment (MHE), transportation support to supplement base/station and force capabilities during MEF deployment.

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CHAPTER 7

COMMUNICATIONS

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CHAPTER 7

COMMUNICATIONS

7001

7000. GENERAL

1. Geographic separation of deploying MAGTFs/units and ports of embarkation contributes to the complexity of deployment and requires reliable and flexible communications.
2. Intratheatre communications requirements for the deploying MAGTF/unit are not addressed in this SOP. The KL-43 is very useful in movement control in addition to the use of Secure Telephone Capabilities such as the STU III. The deploying MAGTF/unit command elements (or forward elements) must communicate with the SPODs/APODs at which their forces arrive. In most cases, command elements are geographically separated from the APODs/SPODs. Reliance on host nation communication systems (primarily the telephone network), which may be overloaded, is not desirable. MAGTF/unit commanders should plan communications with host nation, forward elements and APODs/SPODs using organic assets whenever possible.

7001. REQUIREMENTS. Figure 7-1 represents basic communications requirements for deployment and deployment support activities. It suggests maximum use of the DSN-2 telephone system for unsecure communications and limits the requirements for organic communication equipment. Autodin services are available to the majority of agencies for routine communications requirements.

1. The WMMCCS Teleconference (TLCF) is the primary means of secure communications between major commands responsible for force deployment.
2. The primary means of unsecure deployment support communication is a combination of commercial telephone with wireless modems.
3. The MAGTF/unit Commander will install, operate and maintain other communications in support of deploying elements as necessary. Implementing communications instructions for deployments are provided by message or in deployment LOI's.

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| | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) | (F) | (G) | (H) | (I) | (K) | (L) |
|----------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| MARFORPAC (A) | | SRTW | T,W | T,W | T,W | T,W | T,W | | | | T,W |
| CE MAGTFs (B) | SRTW | | | T,W | T,W | T,W | T,W | T | | | T,W |
| FMCC (C) | T,W | | | T,W | | | | | | | |
| LMCC (D) | T,W | T,W | T,W | | T,W | T,W | T,W | R,T | R,T | R | T,W |
| 3D MARDIV (E) | T,W | T,W | | T,W | | T,W | T,W | | | | T,W |
| 3D FSSG (F) | T,W | T,W | | T,W | T,W | | | | | | T,W |
| 1ST MAW (G) | T,W | T,W | | T,W | T,W | | | | SR,T | | T,W |
| ALE/SLE (H) | | T | | R,T | | | | | | | |
| DACG/POG (I) | | | | R,T | | | SR,T | | | R | |
| ROADMASTER (J) | | | | R | | | | | R | | |
| MCB/MCASs (K) | T,W | T,W | | T,W | T,W | T,W | T,W | | | | |

R - RADIO
 SR - SECURE RADIO
 T - TELEPHONE
 W - WWMCCS

Note: WIN traffic for bases/stations, MEUs and other units without WIN terminal must be routed through other MAGTF's/units terminals and the above matrix adjusted accordingly. In general, transmission of any data dealing solely with origin to POE movement (as long as it is not associated with the OPLAN, exercise name, or final destination) can be treated as unclassified. Mission sensitivity, however, must be considered, and appropriate security of information applied when required.

Figure 7-1.--Communications Matrix

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CHAPTER 8

THEATER TRANSPORTATION

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CHAPTER 8

THEATER TRANSPORTATION

8002

8000. GENERAL

1. Transportation services in a theater of operations include movement management, terminal operations, mode operations and terminal transfer operations. USMC transportation available in a theater of operations includes the organic assets of the supported MAGTF and transportation assets under the control of the theater commander or the host nation. The theater commander will normally establish a movement control agency(s) to provide movement management services and coordinate with allied and/or host nation movement control agencies. In general, the Air Force component commander will be responsible for intra-theater airlift and operation of all theater APODs, while the Army theater commander will be responsible for intra-theater surface lift from the theater PODs to the employment areas and for operation of theater SPODs. The MAGTF commander is responsible for movement of USMC cargo and personnel in the theater of operations and will identify and coordinate the intra-theater movement of USMC cargo and personnel with the applicable theater agency/activity. This responsibility is normally delegated to the MAGTF CSSE commander.

8001. PURPOSE

1. Theater TMO support depending on the size and nature of the deployment, may require traffic management services of a USMC TMO to adequately support the MAGTF commander in the proper receipt, processing and shipment of USMC theater non-unit personnel and material. This support could include establishment of detachments of TMO personnel at theater APODs and SPODs to identify and coordinate the onward movement of USMC material transshipping these locations and detachments at forward supply locations to assist supply personnel in the identification, ground transportation, distribution and retrograde of all classes of supply.

2. Transportation Movement for Non-unit (resupply) Cargo and Personnel Policy. Non-unit (resupply) cargo and personnel will be transported utilizing procedures set forth in DOD 4500.32-R and MCO P4600.14B. Non-unit (resupply) cargo and personnel include all equipment, supplies and personnel required to sustain the deployed MAGTF forces throughout the deployment operation. Non-unit cargo and personnel will move through established AMC airlift and commercial common-carrier sealift channels to the AOR. The movement of non-unit (resupply) cargo and personnel will be arranged by the Base/Station TMO as well as the transportation officers of external DOD agencies.

8002. REQUIREMENTS

1. Training. The TMO assigned to a theater of operations must ensure that sufficient numbers

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8002

of personnel assigned to the TMO detachment are trained in their MOS (3102/3112). In addition, sufficient numbers of qualified personnel must be present to support the following areas:

- a. Certification of hazardous materiel.
 - b. Preparation of documentation, to include Transportation Control Movement Documents, DD Form 1387 and 1387-2.
 - c. All aspects of freight transportation, to include receipt, shipment, warehousing, etc.
2. Container Control. A theater Container Control Officer (CCO) will be designated to manage all incoming and retrograde MPS, commercially leased and commercial DTS containers. This management will include maintaining accountability of all in-theater containers and coordination with MTMC and MSC for the return of unstuffed non-USMC owned containers to a location designated by the container owner.
 3. Railhead Operations. Continuous and close coordination is necessary between the moving unit, the TMO, the rail facility, the LMCC and the rail operations team from Beach and Terminal Operations Company. Factors to be considered by the moving unit are similar to these for air movement: identification and preparation of equipment; identification of unique restrictions or requirements of selected equipment; load sequencing; material acquisition; and personnel processing and training.
 4. Liaison with APODs and SPODs. The theater TMO must establish effective liaison with the AMC and MTMC elements operating the theater APODs and SPODs, respectively. This liaison will include knowledge of all incoming flights/vessels, inspection of all advance manifests to identify USMC incoming cargo, and clearance of all retrograde cargo returning to CONUS.
 5. Liaison with III MEF. As the theater TMO will require many items in order to properly support the MAGTF commander (MHE, motor transport assets etc.), effective liaison with the supporting elements in the MEF and FSSG is essential.
 6. Shipment of Personnel Effects. The theater TMO will be responsible for the shipment of all personal effects associated with USMC battle casualties, wounded, etc. Coordination with theater agencies responsible for the evacuation of personnel from the theater of operations will be required.

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APPENDIX A

TPFDD PROCEDURES

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose. This appendix provides time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) management procedures for deploying and redeploying III MEF forces. It provides instructions and directions to III MEF Major Subordinate Commands and MAGTF II/JOPES Planners. This appendix will address deliberate planning, crisis action planning, and exercises as well as changes to procedures when CG III MEF is assigned Commander, Joint Task Force.

2. Scope

(a) G-3 is the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for oversight, development, review and coordination of the TPFDD force list, time-phasing and destinations.

(b) G-4 is the OPR for coordination and review of transportation issues affecting the deployment and redeployment of designated forces, to include oversight, development and review of all TPFDD level four detail cargo data.

(c) G-5 is the OPR for operating and maintaining III MEF World Wide Military Command and Control System equipment, providing technical expertise in TPFDD development, review and validation and coordination of efforts between staff sections regarding TPFDD development. G-5 will conduct error reporting on TPFDDs and is OPR for transfer of data to higher headquarters.

B. FORCE DEPLOYMENT PLANNING POLICY

1. The purpose of force deployment planning is to identify and time-phase the deployment of all forces needed to support the III MEF concept of operation. Proper force deployment planning is ultimately the responsibility of the commander and results in accurate time phased deployment data which supports the commander's concept of operation.

C. TPFDD PROCEDURES FOR OPERATION PLANNING

1. Upon initiation of the planning process, USCINCPAC will open a Plan Identification (PID) within the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) and issue Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) Guidance. COMMARFORPAC will, based on the Operation Plan (OPLAN), enter a generic force list which will support that OPLAN, and issue its TPFDD Guidance with instructions for CG III MEF to source the generic forces.

2. III MEF will provide the generic force data to its major subordinate commands in a MAGTF II file. MSCs will source the forces, providing complete level four cargo data for each force. Upon completion, this data will be provided to III MEF for consolidation and review. Upon

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review for completeness, accuracy and ability to support the concept of operation, III MEF will forward this data to COMMARFORPAC via the WWMCCS File Transfer Service. CG III MEF will inform COMMARFORPAC of the file containing the data as well as identifying any shortfalls.

3. COMMARFORPAC, upon review of the data, will provide it to USCINCPAC for upload into JOPES and subsequent sustainment planning, transportation feasibility assessment and plan maintenance.

4. COMMARFORPAC will establish guidelines for maintenance on the TPFDD which will delineate the degree of change which can be made with our prior approval. III MEF and its MSCs will ensure that the TPFDD is kept current at all times.

C. TPFDD PROCEDURES DURING EXECUTION

1. Manifesting. After validated data is provided to U. S. Transportation Command's component commands, and strategic lift is scheduled, the schedule will be entered in JOPES (i.e., ULNs are allocated to carriers). Commands must review the scheduled lift to ensure it meets requirements, and then manifest accurate embarkation data not later than four days prior to scheduled lift. Should the data differ significantly (i.e., cause a change in the number, type, or configuration of carriers) from the planned data, a message must be submitted stating the difference, reason for change, and impact on strategic lift.

2. Reporting. Within two hours of departure, III MEF will enter the appropriate reporting code in JOPES for all U. S. Transportation Command provided lift. III MEF MSCs will enter the appropriate reporting code for all self-deploying, organic and commercial lift.

D. TPFDD PROCEDURES WHEN CG III MEF IS DESIGNATED AS COMMANDER, JOINT TASK FORCE

1. As CJTF, III MEF will identify force requirements to USCINCPAC, or have forces assigned by USCINCPAC. These forces will be entered into the USCINCPAC established JOPES PID and validated by USCINCPAC service components for accuracy of cargo data and availability of forces. The CJTF will review these forces for adequacy in meeting operational concept, dates, Ports of Debarkation and destination. CJTF will validate to USCINCPAC.

E. TPFDD PROCEDURES WHEN CG III MEF IS DESIGNATED AS THE MARINE FORCES COMPONENT COMMANDER

1. As Commander, Marine Forces, III MEF will establish a force list for sourcing by its MSCs. MSCs will source these forces, to level four detail, and validate to Commander, Marine Forces (CG, III MEF), who will validate their availability and cargo accuracy to the Commander, Joint Task Force.

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F. TPFDD PROCEDURES FOR EXERCISES

1. Policy. III MEF will adhere to the above procedures whenever possible. However, it is recognized that differences exist between peacetime exercise deployments and deployments as a result of a contingency. Exercise requirements compete for transportation at a lower priority than do real world requirements. Exercises also have more constrained transportation budgets. Consequently, TPFDD requirements must be validated far earlier in order to provide the best opportunity to schedule the requirements for movement in the sequence desired by III MEF. Validation milestones will be promulgated through a exercise specific III MEF TPFDD Guidance message. The following should be used as an aid in planning and execution of exercise deployments when the situation causes deviation from the above procedures.

2. Upon receipt of MARFORPAC TPFDD guidance, III MEF will issue MSCs TPFDD guidance to provide, at a minimum, milestones, and detailed planning guidance not included in, or different from, this SOP.

3. In accordance with the published milestones, MSCs will validate their data to III MEF at the same time the MAGTF II data file is provided. This data will be free from error and be validated, to level four detail, by the providing command.

4. Once validated to III MEF, the data will be consolidated, reviewed and validated to COMMARFORPAC.

G. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. All movement requirements, including those sourced from AMC, MSC, MTMC, amphibious shipping and organic aircraft will be registered in JOPES. MAGTF II will be used to build the force list. The providing unit will source or identify units to fill the force list and use MDSS II to compile passenger and level four cargo detail. Lift requirements will be complete, to include vehicles, boxes, pallets and containers as configured as they would be for transportation. Hazardous cargo must be identified. All ULN information will be provided.

2. EAD/LAD Windows. For all AMC air requirements, a 5 day EAD/LAD window is preferred, with a minimum of three days. Should operational requirements cause a window of less than 3 days to be required, this must be justified in the validation message.

3. ULN Structure. All force records will be structured by task organization. The following ULN structure is directed:

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| <u>ULN</u> | <u>Unit</u> |
| M3 | III MEF |
| M3A | Command Element |
| M3AT | 14 USCG |

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M3AV 7th Comm Bn
M3B Ground Combat Element
M3C Aviation Combat Element
M3D Combat Service Support Element
M3E Three One MEU (SOC)

Note: The fourth character is restricted to S through Z, except that the characters W, X, and Y may not be used. The characters I and O will not be used in any position. Marine Aviation Logistics Support Program will be reflected in the task organization FISP, PCSP, CCSP, and FOSP.

4. Force Module Management. The following Force Module structure is directed:

| <u>FM</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| M00 | All Marine forces |
| M01 | All Marine command elements |
| M02 | All ACE |
| M03 | All GCE |
| M04 | All CSSE |
| M13 | All forces sourced from III MEF |
| M30 | All MPS FIE |
| M33 | MPS 3 FIE |
| M40 | 31st MEU |
| M41 | 31st MEU command element |
| M42 | 31st MEU ACE |
| M43 | 31st MEU GCE |
| M44 | 31st MEU CSSE |
| M70 | Alert Contingency Force (ACF) |
| M71 | ACF command element |
| M72 | ACF ACE |
| M73 | ACF GCE |
| M74 | ACF CSSE |
| M75 | ACF Accompanying supplies |

Note: Only the above force modules are authorized, though all may not be required for every operation or exercise

5. Classification of TPFDD Information. Unless otherwise specified, TPFDD information is classified Secret. However, TPFDD information, such as ULN, unit identification code (UIC), origin, destination, providing organization, EAD/LAD, number of passengers, etc. is unclassified unless associated with a unit name. When unit name/UIC and destination, or name/UIC and actual deployment dates, are used together the information is classified Secret.

6. Teleconference (TLCF) Use. The MEFxx TLCF (xx is calendar year) will be the primary means of communication regarding force deployment planning and execution within III MEF

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GENSER messages are the alternate. III MEF MSCs having WWMCCS must establish internal procedures for monitoring and distributing TLCF messages daily. They will include the MEFxx TLCF and any others in which III MEF has forces in the TLCF exercise or operation, as well as those established for administrative purposes (e.g., WATASOxx, GCCSNEWS, WINTRNG, etc.). TLCF messages carry the same importance as GENSER messages commensurate with the originator/releasing authority.

7. Validation. Validation is a critical step in force deployment planning. It is at this point that a subordinate commander formally states that the TPFDD he is providing to his higher headquarters is accurate, complete, error free, within constraints, if applicable, and meets the commanders concept of operations. As such, all validation within III MEF will be via TLCF or GENSER message and will have the commander or his principal staff officer as releaser. Validation will occur concurrently with the delivery of TPFDD data to III MEF. After validation, no changes may be made to a TPFDD without approval of CG III MEF. If a change is required after validation a TLCF or GENSER message will be sent to CG III MEF (G-5) stating the change required, to level four detail, the reason and must have staff principal approval. Changes will be reviewed and approved or disapproved by CG III MEF and notification made via TLCF or GENSER message. III MEF will determine whether changes will be made directly in JOPES or will be made in MAGTF II for up-load into JOPES.

8. Redeployment. Redeployment data will not be submitted to III MEF. Upon validation of deployment data, USCINCPAC will create a JOPES PID based on the deployment data with geolocation codes reversed and movement dates set to C999. When this occurs, MSCs will enter correct movement dates, delete cargo not returning (i.e., consumed) and validate to III MEF. For commands not possessing WWMCCS, coordinate with III MEF (G-5) to make changes via III MEF WWMCCS.

H. LOGISTICS PLANNING PROCEDURES

I. GLOBAL COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (GCCS). In the near future, GCCS will start to play a part in TPFDD management. Systematically, procedures are going to change, but administratively, TPFDD management procedures will remain basically the same. Accordingly, subordinate commands will continue to use this document for TPFDD management, recognizing that some of the systemic functions will change. Upon complete transition to GCCS, III MEF will revise this document to incorporate changes.

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APPENDIX B

DEPLOYMENT PLANNING AND EXECUTION CHECKLIST

1. General. This checklist addresses those considerations relating to the sequence of crisis action and amphibious operation and deployment of forces. It is not all inclusive.

a. Initial Planning

- (1) Analyze the mission and objective of the force.
- (2) Identify force requirements.
- (3) Develop courses of action.
- (4) Analyze existing Deployment Plans/TPFDD.
- (5) Analyze lift requirements.

b. Concept Development

- (1) Refine and establish missions and objectives.
- (2) Develop concept of operation.
- (3) Refine force/equipment list (units, personnel, supplies and equipment detail).
- (4) Refine deployment plan/TPFDD (based on force and equipment list).
- (5) Provide refined Deployment Plan/TPFDD to the supported CINC for Transportation Feasibility Estimate (TFE) and throughout analysis.

c. Detailed Airlift Deployment Planning

- (1) Amount of cargo and passengers to move.
- (2) Availability of cargo and passengers at APOE.
- (3) Distance over which force is to be deployed.
- (4) APOE/APOD Enroute Support Base capabilities.
- (5) Diplomatic clearances.

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- (6) APOD/AOA air space security.
- (7) Airflow command/control/communication
- (8) Sequence of deploying.
- (9) Aircraft loading factors.
- (10) Airlift tempo and throughput coordination.
- (11) Earliest/latest arrival dates (EAD/LAD) at APOD.
- (12) Priority and use of airfields/ports/beach facilities/road and rail networks.
- (13) Air traffic control requirements.

Note: Additional Information Required for Mission Analysis (MA)

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APPENDIX C

EXTRACTS FROM MARINE CORPS CAPABILITIES PLAN (LOGISTICS)

A. Purpose. This Appendix, supported by Annex B of the MPLAN (Logistics), provides a description of the Marine Corps logistics organization and associated capabilities to support the Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF).

B. Organization for Logistics

1. Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC). Responsibility for logistics planning and policy is delegated by the Commandant of the Marine Corps to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics (DC/S I&L). The Director, Logistics Plans, Policies, and Strategic Mobility Division is assigned primary responsibility within the I&L Department for the development of logistics policy and its implementation throughout the supporting establishment and the Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC).

2. Marine Corps Supporting Establishment. The Marine Corps supporting establishment consists of Marine Corps bases, stations, camps, and logistics installations.

a. Station of Initial Assignment (SIA). Certain bases and stations are designated Stations of Initial Assignment (SIA) and are responsible for assisting the MARFORPAC with the throughput of personnel and materiel in support of deployment.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Installations. Marine Corps logistics installations consist of Marine Corps Logistic Bases (MCLB) and field depots. Field depots are additional logistics installations which may be established under mobilization conditions.

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APPENDIX D

SAMPLE LETTERS OF AUTHORIZATION AND LIST OF ITEMS NOT AUTHORIZED FOR DEPLOYMENT STORAGE

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION FOR DEPLOYMENT STORAGE (MARINE RESIDING OFF BASE)

UNIT HEADING

4050
Originator
Date

From: Commanding Officer
To: Traffic Management Officer, Marine Corps Base, Camp S. D. Butler, Okinawa, Japan
Subj: LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION FOR DEPLOYMENT STORAGE (IN EXCESS
OF 90 DAYS) FOR MARINES RESIDING OFF BASE CASE OF: (LAST
NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE INITIAL, GRADE AND SSN)
Ref: (a) JFTR Vol 1 Par. U4770
(b) MCO P4050.38_

1. This letter of authorization issue in compliance with references (a) and (b).
 - a. Deployment order # _____
 - b. Appn Data: III MEF Comptroller will provide appropriation data.
2. Marine authorized storage is: (circle one)
 - a. Geographical bachelor living off base and has not collected dependents travel pay.
 - b. Single Marine living off base.
 - c. Single parent with dependents.
3. Pick-up information:
 - a. Requested date of pick-up _____
 - b. Pick-up address with map showing location _____

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

Subj: LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION FOR DEPLOYMENT STORAGE (IN EXCESS
OF 90 DAYS) FOR MARINES RESIDING OFF BASE CASE OF: (LAST
NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE INITIAL, GRADE AND SSN)

CONT

- c. Authorized Releasing Agent _____.
 - d. Authorized Releasing Agent's telephone number _____.
 - e. Authorized Releasing Agent's address _____.
4. Request personal effects/household goods belonging to the subject named Marine be picked up and place in deployment storage.

SIGNATURE
COMMANDING OFFICER

Copy to: Marine Requesting Storage

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LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION FOR DEPLOYMENT STORAGE (MARINE RESIDING OFF BASE)

UNIT HEADING

4050
Originator
Date

- From: Commanding Officer
To: Traffic Management Officer, Marine Corps Base, Camp S. D. Butler, Okinawa, Japan
Subj: LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION FOR DEPLOYMENT STORAGE (IN EXCESS OF 90 DAYS) FOR MARINES RESIDING IN THE BARRACKS
Ref: (a) JFTR Vol 1 Par. U4770
(b) MCO P4050.38_
Encl: (1) Listing of single Marines occupying government quarters requesting storage of personal effects/household goods.
1. This letter of authorization issue in compliance with references (a) and (b).
 - a. Deployment order # _____.
 - b. Appn Data: III MEF Comptroller will provide appropriation data.
 - c. Estimated date of return.
 - d. Personal Effects/Household Goods will be picked up no later than 30 days of return from deployment.
 2. Marines listed in the enclosure are living on base (in unit's barracks) and are authorized subject storage at government expense. Enclosure (1) attached.
 3. (Name, Grade, Contact Phone) is the command's authorized representative. Dates will be arranged for pick-up between the unit representative and TMO.

SIGNATURE
COMMANDING OFFICER

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Subj: LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION FOR DEPLOYMENT STORAGE (IN EXCESS
OF 90 DAYS) FOR MARINES RESIDING IN THE BARRACKS

CONT

SAMPLE ENCLOSURE:

Listing of single Marines occupying Government Quarters requesting storage of Personal
Effects/Household Goods:

LAST FIRST MI RANK SSN NEXT OF KIN ADDRESS/PHONE#

ENCLOSURE (1)

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AGENTS LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION TO DEAL WITH DEPLOYMENT STORAGE

Authorization to Deal with Personal Effects/Household Goods

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, _____, do hereby authorize _____ who currently reside at _____ to act as follows: To take possession of, place in storage, and/or order the removal and shipment of any of my property from any post, government or private; and to execute and deliver any receipt, release, voucher, shipping ticket, certificate or other instrument necessary or convenient for such purpose.

FURTHER, I do authorize the said _____ to perform all necessary acts in the execution of the aforesaid authorizations with the same validity as I could effect if personally present. Any act or thing lawfully done hereunder by the said _____ shall be binding on myself and heirs, legal and personal representative and assigns.

I FURTHER DECLARE that this authorization shall remain in effect even though I am reported or listed, officially or otherwise, as "missing in action", it being my intention that the designation of such status shall not bar the said _____ from fully and completely exercising and continuing to exercise any and all powers and rights herein granted until this authorization is revoked by my death or as otherwise provided herein.

FURTHER, unless sooner revoked or terminated by me, this authorization shall become NULL and void from and after the _____ day of _____, 19__.

Signature of the Agent

Signature of Member
Delegating Authority

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ITEMS NOT AUTHORIZED FOR DEPLOYMENT STORAGE

1. The following items are not authorized to be stored during deployments:
 - a. Liquids of any type.
 - b. Shoe polish.
 - c. Hair spray.
 - d. Matches.
 - e. Leather dressing.
 - f. Bleach.
 - g. Lighter fluid.
 - h. Liquor and alcohol of any type.
 - i. Photographic flashbulb.
 - j. Wine, beer, malt.
 - k. Aerosol cans of any kind.
 - l. Stamp and coin collection.
 - m. Boxed foodstuffs of any sort.
 - n. Gold or silver.
 - o. Cash/negotiable notes.
 - p. Cigarettes/tobacco products.
 - q. All dry cell batteries will be removed from radios, tape players, flash lights, etc.
 - r. Any government property belonging to the Government not confirmed to be personally procured at the member's expense.
 - t. Any items of pornographic nature prohibited by the Marine Corps Regulations or state/civil law.

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Warning Order. A preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow. (JCS Pub 1-02).

2. An order that initiates development of course(s) of action, and requests that a COMMANDER'S ESTIMATE be submitted. (JOPES Vol. IV)

Worldwide Military Command and Control System. The system that provides the means for operational direction and technical administrative support involved in the command and control function of the U. S. Military Forces. WWMCCS ensures effective connectivity among the NCA, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other components of the National Military Command System down to the Service component commanders. (JCS Pub 1-02)

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US National Objectives. Those fundamental aims, goals, or purposes of a nation, as opposed to the means for seeking these ends, toward which a policy is directed and efforts and resources of the nation are applied. (JCS Pub 1-02)

USTRANSCOM Coordinating Instructions. Instructions that establish suspense dates for selected members of the JPEC to complete updates to the OPLAN data base. Instructions will include the target date movement requirements which will be validated and available for scheduling. (JOPEs PD)

War Reserve Material Requirement. That portion of the war material requirement required to be on hand on D-day. This level consists of the war material requirement less the sum of the peacetime assets assumed to be available on D-day and the war material procurement capability. (JCS Pub 1-02)

- a. War Material Procurement Capability (WMPC). The quantity of an item which can be acquired by orders placed on or after the day an operation commences (D-day) from industry or from any other available source during the period prescribed for war material procurement planning purposes. (DOD Dir 4140.2)
- b. Other War Reserve Material Requirement (OWRMR). This level consists of the war reserve material requirement less the prepositioned war reserve material requirement. (DOD Dir 4120.2)
- c. Other War Reserve Material Stock (OWRMS). The assets which are designated to satisfy the OWRMR. (DOD Dir 4120.2)
- d. Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement (PWRMR). That portion of the war reserve material which approved Defense guidance dictates be reserved and positioned to or near hostilities, to reduce/reaction time and to assure timely support of a specific force/project until replenishment can be affected.
 - (1) Prepositioned War Reserve Material Stock (PWRMS). The assets which are designated to satisfy the PWRMR. (DOD Dir 4120.2)
 - (2) Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement, Inventory (PWRMRI). That portion of the Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) 60-day PWRMR which has been registered with CG, MCLB, Albany, GA for planning and programming in the annual Program Objective Memorandum (POM) submission.
 - (3) Prepositioned War Reserve Material Requirement, Field (PWRMRF). That portion of the MEF 60-day PWRMR which will be held at the forward MEF location or designated sites.

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Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD). The computer supported data base portion of an operation plan: it contains time-phased force data, non-unit-related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan, including:

- a. In-place units.
- b. Units to be deployed to support the operation plan with a priority indicating the desired sequence for their arrival at the port of debarkation.
- c. Routing of deploying forces and accompanying equipment supplies.
- d. Movement data associated with deploying forces.
- e. Estimates of non-unit-related cargo and personnel movement to be conducted concurrently with deployment forces.

f. Estimate of transportation requirements that must be fulfilled by common-user lift resources as well as those requirements that can be fulfilled by assigned or attached transportation resources. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Time Exercise Support Package (TESP). Unless otherwise stated TESP allowances are designed to provide the "O" level spares/repairs parts to support a specified number of a particular T/M/S aircraft on a training mission of 15 days duration, at peacetime flying hours, as identified in the appropriate aircraft Weapon System Planning Document (WSPD) (NAVAIR Notices in the C13000 Series). TESP allowances are supplemental allowances.

Training Pipeline. Selected Reserve personnel who complete initial active duty training are awaiting initial active duty training. The following are not included in the Selected Reserve: reservists on extended active duty, reservists who are paid only for participating in annual active duty for training although they may voluntarily attend regular drills in a non-drill pay status (training and pay category F), reservists enrolled in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, members of the Individual Ready Reserve, and personnel assigned to the Armed Forces Health Professional Scholarship Program.

Training Squadron Allowance (TSA). TSA IMRL/AVCAL/COSAL/SE/MF allowance are designed to support the training squadron(s) attached to a MAG. TSAs are built to support a 30 day endurance period at peacetime flying hours. TSAs are additive to the allowances of a MAG and are to be distinctly identified as such in allowance documents provided to the MAGs.

Transportation Closure. The actual arrival date of a specified movement requirement at POD. (JOPES PD)

Transportation Component Command. The commands within USTRANSCOM (AMC, MTMC, MSC)

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- u. Any types of explosives. Ammunition, flares, or any type of fireworks.
- v. Prescription drugs.
- w. Other items which are prohibited not listed here that will be explained by the Custom Inspector.

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APPENDIX F

DEPLOYMENT STATUS REPORT FORMAT

FM CG III MEF//FMCC//
TO COMMARFORPAC//CAT//
INFO (DEPLOYING MAGTF FWD)
(OTHER INTERESTED ACTIVITIES/COMMANDS)

UNCLAS//NO3120//

SUBJ: EX XXXXXXXX DEPLM STATUS RPT NR XXXX

A. CG III MEF XXXXXXXX (DEPLM SPT ORG ACTIVATION MSG)

B. FORO P3120.15 (SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS)

1. IAW REFS, RPT IS PROVIDED FOR PERIOD XXXXXX THROUGH XXXXXX

2. DEPLM TO DATE: XXXX

A. PAX: XXXX

B. S/TONS: XXXX

C. M/TONS: XXXX

D. # AIRLIFT MSNS: XXXX

E. # SHIPS LOADED: XXXX

3. LAST 24 HOURS (OR OTHER CG, III MEF DESIG PERIOD)

A. AIRLIFT MSNS: (EACH MSN TO BE LISTED)

| MSN # | # PAX | #S/T | DEPARTURE TIME |
|-------|-------|------|----------------|
| XXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |
| X XXX | XXXX | XXXX | XXXX |

B. AIRLIFT MISSIONS DELAYED

| MSN # | REASON FOR DELAY AND EST DEPT TIME (2 HOURS) |
|-------|--|
| XXXX | XX |

C. SHIPS LOADED

| SHIP | # PAX | #M/T | % COMPLETE | SAIL TIME |
|-------|-------|------|------------|-----------|
| XXXXX | XXXX | XXXX | XX | XXXXXX |

4. AREAS OF CONCERN AND ACTIONS TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS

A. LAST 24 HOURS.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

B. ONGOING CONCERNS

XXXXXXXXXXXX

5. POC FOR CG, III MEF//FMCC//XXXXX/AUTOVON XXXXXXXXX

JCS PUB 1-02, Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms OH 7-8, Deployment of the APOE
UMMIPS, Uniform Military Material Issue Priority System

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

APPENDIX E

CHECKLIST FOR RESERVE MOBILIZATION

1. General

- a. Maintain and review current MPLAN in its entirety.
- b. Maintain and review current Mobilization Management and Deployment SOPs of major subordinate commands and those units which may augment/reinforce or render other support during MAGTF deployments. These units may include MCB Camp Lejuene, MCAS Cherry Point, 4th MARDIV, 4th MAW, 4th FSSG, MCRSC, MCLB Albany, MCB Camp Butler, MCAS Futema, MARFORRES.
- c. Determine, through review of pertinent OPLAN/CONPLAN, capabilities and limitations of Reserve Forces assigned to COMMARFORPAC components.

2. Manpower

- a. Determine non-unit personnel replacement, medevac and return to duty requirements for all pertinent OPLANS/CONPLANS in consonance with CMC (MPP).
- b. Coordinate assimilation of mobilized manpower in SIAs.
- c. Accomplish combat skill training of mobilized reinforcing/augmenting units and personnel as required.
- d. Coordinate actual replacement requirements with Camp Butler, as required.
- e. Coordinate return of Fleet Assistance Program (FAP) personnel back to their parent commands from bases/stations and replacement by Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA), reservists and/ or non-deployable personnel to fill vacated billets of mobilized reserve and/or non-deployable personnel to backfill vacated billets.
- f. Ensure compliance with Annex E to the MPLAN, Volume I and appropriate Appendixes.
- g. Ensure that gaining commands notify CMC of the arrival of SMCR units.
- h. Communicate shortfalls in SMCR manpower to HQMC (OCG).
- i. Provide legal support to augmenting/reinforcing forces.

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3. Intelligence

- a. Ensure that mobilized reserve personnel are updated with current intelligence and counter-intelligence information.
- b. Coordinate compliance with all stated and implied tasks in accordance with Annex B to the MPLAN, Volume I.

4. Training and Operations

- a. Ensure that SORTS information is timely and updated to reflect joining augmentation/reinforcement SMCR units.
- b. Ensure that gaining commands analyze, prioritize and implement training programs, as necessary and within available time constraints, to remedy unanticipated mobilized reserve personnel training deficiencies.
- c. Coordinate compliance with all stated and implied tasks per Annex C to the MPLAN, Volume I.

5. Logistics

- a. During deliberate planning, register withdrawal requirements by message with CG, MCLB Albany for those OPLANS which involve augmenting and reinforcing SMCR units.
- b. Provide assistance to the CGs/COs of MCBs and SIAs in determining the equipment/materiel that will flow to their respective SIAs.
- c. Provide assistance to the CGs/COs of SIAs in determining the amount of support that will be required to assist outload of the Assault Echelon, and assault Follow on Echelon.
- d. Upon receipt of the warning order, identify Remain Behind Equipment (RBE) for redistribution (MCO P4400.39).
- e. Execute PWR withdrawal per CMC instructions.
- f. Perform those functions pertaining to the management of the War Reserve System per the current edition of MCO P4400.39 and UM4400-131 through UM4400-134.
- g. Monitor the status of high priority items of supply.
- h. Report the movement requirements for RBE to the appropriate MTMC Area Commander.

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- i. Identify and Initiate withdrawal of initial issue requirements (T/E) for SMCR units per UM 4400-182.
- j. Determine time phasing and movement priorities for freight and passengers from home station to SIA or POE.
- k. Identify and coordinate mobilizing/deploying units and equipment movements requiring MTMC, MSC, AMC and commercial carrier resources with appropriate TMOs.
- l. Ensure compliance with all stated and implied tasks per Annex D to the MPLAN, Volume I and appropriate Appendixes.

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

ANNEX A (REPORTS)

MESSAGE NOTIFICATION OF JOINING SMCR UNITS

1. PURPOSE. Upon joining a SMCR unit, gaining commands will notify CMC and COMMARRESFOR, as appropriate, using the following format:

2. FORMAT

From: CG III MEF

To: CMC WASHINGTON POC//DC//P/RE/FD/L/A//

Info: COMMARFORPAC

COMMARFORRES

CG THIRD MARDIV, FIRST MAW OR THIRD FSSG (as appropriate)

CG MCB CAMP BUTLER

CG MCLB ALBANY GA

MARCFINCEN KANSAS CITY MO

U N C L A S//N05400//

SUBJ: SMCR UNIT AUGMENTATION

(1) ALPHA: CO B, 4TH CBT ENGR BN, 4TH (SMCR DESIGNATION)

(2) BRAVO: 14404 (SMCR REPORTING UNIT CODE RUC (RUC))

(3) CHARLIE: 5/144 (STRENGTH OFFICER/ENLISTED)

(4) DELTA: 160446Z JAN 82 (DATE/TIME UNIT JOINED: TRANSFER OF COMMAND EFFECTIVE)

(5) ECHO: CO D, 3D CBTENGR EB, 3D MARDIV (NEW DESIGNATION IN GAINING COMMAND'S STRUCTURE)

(6) FOXTROT: 12406 (NEW RUC ASSIGNED IN GAINING COMMAND'S STRUCTURE)

(7) GOLF: (ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF NOTE, OTHERWISE "N/A")

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APPENDIX G

DETAILED PROCEDURES FOR EXPEDITING SHIPMENTS

1. Navy Supply Procedures

a. The Navy emphasizes priority, project code, and card column 40 (the first digit of the serial number) in determining what requirements demand special expediting effort. The letters "D", "G" and "W" are three alphabetic characters commonly used in card column 40. (For an explanation of the authorized use of the alpha characters see NAVSUP Publications 485 or 523). This indicator is transposed on to the TCN, allowing for rapid identification at any "link" in the transportation chain. This procedure provides a significant benefit in identifying urgent requirements so that expeditious tracking and handling can occur. Although MIMMS and SASSY procedures preclude the use of an alpha character, deployed units can establish similar procedures to flag high priority shipments and use available Naval expediting channels.

b. Each of the three Mediterranean Sea transportation nodes originates a Naval message daily that identifies all on hand and/or outbound TCNs. This daily report, recapitulated by ship, identifies the cube and weight of the cargo on hand and if it has been delayed, the reason for the delay. AIG Eight Nine Nine is utilized for distribution.

2. Navy Materiel Transportation Office (NAVMTO). NAVMTO is the primary transportation hub for the Sixth Fleet. NAVMTO provides tracing services upon request by phone or message for misrouted, lost or frustrated Navy and Coast Guard shipments moving within AMC, or commercial air systems. In addition, NAVMTO monitors, traces, and expedites shipments within the Defense Transportation System.

3. Activity Address Codes/Routing of Shipments

a. TAC 1 and TAC 2 addresses of all deployed units will be changed to their FPO addresses.

NOTE: This alleviates the requirement for sources of supply, external to the SMU, to send assets to the SMU which have to be worked through DSU, PP&P, and Camp Butler TMO thus wasting valuable time. By changing the TACs, the assets go directly to MATCU for subsequent shipment to the deployed Units.

b. COMMARFORPAC, MCB TMO and 3d FSSG will be placed on distribution AIG Six Eight Four Six and Six Eight Nine Nine.

NOTE: This provides these commands with a tool to trace Priority demands "within the Transportation Management System (TMS) and Defense Transportation System (DTS)" to request expeditious action when required.

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c. Inbriefs with AMC Marine ACA/Port Liaisons and MTMC/MSC representatives will be established for the TMO and CSSE commanders and staff during the "readiness work up".

NOTE: This identifies to CSSE personnel the organization responsible for the transportation of their assets and provides them an understanding of the Defense Transportation System.

d. ForO 3100.2L (SOP for LF6F) includes policy and procedures for utilization of recapitulation messages and outlines to whom and when cargo tracer messages should be sent. Subordinate commands will ensure that Camp Butler's TMO, and NAVMTO are included on all transportation support messages.

e. The "Green Sheeting" of high priority demands (02 NMCS) will be requested and utilized to the fullest extent possible by cognizant personnel.

NOTE: This should reduce the time frame support available and also provide a ready means for tracing these TCNs through the transportation system.

f. Project codes should be used to identify high priority demands for a particular exercise or contingency while also providing a means for the extraction of support data concerning a particular deployment or a specific event. MCO P4400.16 and UM 4400-15 provide detailed guidance and information concerning the authorization, utilization and assignment of Project Codes.

g. The Ship UIC (equivalent to our A/C) will be used in the Supplementary Address block of the Shipping Mat.

NOTE: This will aid transportation in identifying the final destination of the asset.

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| | |
|-----------------|---|
| C3I | command, control, communications and intelligence |
| CAEMS | Computer Aided Embarkation Management System |
| CALM | Computer Aided Load Manifest |
| CAP | Crisis Action Procedures |
| CARF | Combat Active Replacement Factor |
| CAS | Crisis Action System |
| CAT | Crisis Action Team |
| CATF | Commander Amphibious Task Force |
| CAX | Combined Arms Exercise |
| C-DAY | Deployment date |
| CBBLs | hundreds of barrels |
| CCSP | common contingency support packages |
| CE | command element |
| CFAO | Consolidated Fiscal & Accounting Office |
| CG | commanding general |
| CHOP | change operational control |
| CIN | cargo increment number |
| CINCPACFLT | Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet |
| CJCS | Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| CLF | Commander of the Landing Force |
| CMC | Commandant of the Marine Corps |
| CMR | custody memorandum receipt |
| CNO | Chief of Naval Operations |
| CO | commanding officer |
| COA | course of action |
| COCOM | Combat Commander |
| COMCABEAST | Commander Marine Corps Air Bases East |
| COMCABWEST | Commander Combined Airbases West |
| COMNAVAIRLANT | Commander Naval Air Forces Atlantic |
| COMNAVAIRPAC | Commander Naval Air Forces Pacific |
| COMNAVSUPSYSCOM | Commander Naval Supply System Command |
| COMNAVSURFPAC | Commander Naval Surface Forces Pacific |
| COMSEC | communication security |
| COMPLAN | Concept Plan |
| CONUS | Continental United States |
| COSAL | consolidated allowance list |
| CRAF | Civil Reserve Air Force |
| CRAFTS | Civil Reserve Auxiliary Fleet Ship |
| CTF | Commander Task Force |
| CRD | Commander in Chief's Required date |
| CS | combat support |
| CSP | contingency support package |
| CSS | combat service support |
| CSSE | Combat Service Support Element |

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

APPENDIX H

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|---|
| AAC | activity address code |
| AACG | arrival airfield control group |
| ACA | Air Clearance Authority |
| ACE | Aviation Combat Element |
| ACF | Alert Contingency Force |
| AC/S | Assistant Chief of Staff |
| ADAL | Authorized Dental Allowance List |
| AE | assault echelon |
| AFOE | assault follow-on echelon |
| AFSC | Air Force Specialty Codes |
| AIG | address indicator group |
| AIS | automated information systems |
| ALCE | airlift control element |
| ALCS | airlift control squadron |
| AMAL | Authorized Medical Allowance List |
| AMC | Air Mobility Command |
| AOA | Amphibious Operations Area |
| AOR | area of responsibility |
| APOD | aerial port of debarkation |
| APOE | aerial port of embarkation |
| ARNG | Army National Guard |
| ASD | Assistant Secretary of Defense |
| ASL | authorized stockage list |
| ASM | automated scheduling message |
| A/SPOD | air/seaport of debarkation |
| A/SPOE | air/seaport of embarkation |
| ASPUR | Automated System for Processing Unit Requirements |
| ATCMD | Advanced Transportation Cargo Movement Document |
| ATF | amphibious task force |
| AUTODIN | Automatic Digital Network |
| AVCAL | Aviation Consolidated Allowance List |
| BAQ | Bachelor Allowance for Quarters |
| BEQ | Bachelor Enlisted Quarters |
| BOG | Beach Operation Group |
| BOQ | Bachelor Officers Quarters |
| BOSC | Base Operations Support Group |
| BULK | bulk cargo |
| C2 | command and control |
| C2S | command and control system |
| C3 | command, control and communications |

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| | |
|---------|---|
| FMID | Force Module ID |
| FMCR | Fleet Marine Corps Reserve |
| FORO | Force Order |
| FORSCOM | Forces Command |
| FPO | Fleet Post Office |
| FRAG | Fragmentary Order |
| FRN | Force Requirement Number |
| FSC | Federal Supply Class |
| FSSG | Force Service Support Group |
| F/W | fixed wing |
| FY | fiscal year |
| GCE | Ground Combat Element |
| GDP | general defense plan |
| GEOCODE | Geographic Location Code |
| GSA | General Services Administration |
| HCSP | Host Contingency Support Package |
| HNS | Host Nation Support |
| H&MS | Headquarters and Maintenance Squadron |
| HQ | Headquarters |
| HQMC | Headquarters Marine Corps |
| HTC | Home Training Center |
| I&I | Inspector-Instructor |
| I&W | indication and warning |
| IAW | in accordance with |
| ICP | inventory control point |
| III MEF | III Marine Expeditionary Force |
| I&I | Inspector Instructor |
| I&L | Installation and Logistics |
| IMA | individual mobilization augmentee |
| IMM | integrated materiel manager |
| IMRL | Individual Material Readiness List |
| ING | Inactive National Guard |
| INTSUM | intelligence summary |
| IRR | Individual Ready Reserve |
| ISSA | interservice support agreement |
| ITO | installation transportation officer |
| JCS | Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| JDS | Joint Deployment System |
| JLB | Joint Logistics Board |
| JMC | Joint Movement Center |
| JOPES | Joint Operation Planning and Execution System |
| JOPS | Joint Operation Planning System |
| JP | jet propulsion fuel (JP-4/JP-5) |
| JPAM | Joint Program Assessment Memorandum |

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| | |
|------------|--|
| CTEP | Contingency Training Equipment Pool |
| CTF | combined task force |
| D-day | date an operation commences |
| DARMS | Developmental Army Readiness and Mobilization System |
| DAT | deployment action team |
| DACG | departure airfield control group |
| DCA | Defense Communications Agency |
| DC/S | Deputy Chief of Staff |
| DD FORM | Department of Defense Form |
| DDN | Defense Data Network |
| DEFCON | Defense Readiness Condition |
| DG | Defense Guidance |
| DIA | Defense Intelligence Agency |
| DIRLAUTH | Direct Liaison Authorized |
| DIV | division |
| DLA | Defense Logistics Agency |
| DMA | Defense Mobilization Agency |
| DOA | Days of Ammunition |
| DOC | Department of Commerce |
| DOD or DoD | Department of Defense |
| DODAAD | Department of Defense Activity Address Directory |
| DODIC | Department of Defense Identification Code |
| DOL | Department of Labor |
| DOS | Days of Supply |
| DRB | Defense Resource Board |
| DCSLOG | Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics |
| DSU | Deployed Support Unit |
| DTS | Defense Transportation System |
| EAD | earliest arrival date at POD |
| EAF | Expeditionary Airfield |
| EDD | estimated delivery date |
| EEI | essential elements of (friendly) info |
| F-hour | time mobilization begins |
| FAD | force activity designator; feasible arrival date |
| FAP | Fleet Assistance Program |
| FBT | Fuel Bar Trioxane |
| FDBM | functional database manager |
| FLS | forward logistics site |
| FM | force module |
| FISP | Fly-In Support Package |
| FMCC | Force Movement Control Center |
| FMFPAC | Fleet Marine Force, Pacific |
| FMFPACO | Fleet Marine Force, Pacific Order |
| FMFM | Fleet Marine Force Manual |

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| M-day | day mobilization commences |
| MED | Medical |
| MEDEVAC | medical evacuation |
| MEF | Marine Expeditionary Force |
| MEU | Marine Expeditionary Unit |
| MHE | Material Handling Equipment |
| MILSTAMP | Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures |
| MILSTRIP | Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures |
| MIMMS | Marine Integrated Maintenance Management System |
| MLE | MAGTF Liaison Element |
| MOBCON | Mobilization Control |
| MOG | maximum (aircraft) on the ground |
| MOGAS | motor gasoline |
| MOP | memorandum of policy |
| MOS | Military Occupational Specialty |
| MOU | memorandum of understanding |
| MP | Military Police |
| MPC | Mobilization Processing Center |
| MPF | maritime prepositioned force |
| MPLAN | Marine Corps Mobilization Management Plan |
| MPS | maritime prepositioning ship |
| MRE | Meal Ready to Eat |
| MSC | Military Sealift Command or major subordinate command |
| MSE | major subordinate element |
| MT | motor transport |
| MTMC | Military Traffic Management Command |
| MTONS | measurement ton (40 cuft) |
| N-day | notification day |
| NAT | not air transportable |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NAVMEDCOMINSTS | Naval Medical Command Instructions |
| NAVMTO | Navy Material Transportation Office |
| NAVRES | Naval Reserve |
| NAVSUP | Naval Supply |
| NCA | National Command Authorities |
| NCMP | Navy Capabilities and Mobilization Plan |
| NCO | noncommissioned officer |
| NCS | naval control of shipping |
| NCSORG | Navy Control of Shipping Organization |
| NDRF | National Defense Reserve Fleet |
| NECP | Navy Expanding and Consolidation Program |
| NEO | noncombatant evacuation operation |
| NMCC | Naval Military Command Center |
| NMCS | Naval Military Command System |

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

| | |
|----------|---|
| JPEC | Joint Planning and Execution Community |
| JRC | Joint Reconnaissance Center |
| JSAM | Joint Security Assistance Memorandum |
| JSCP | Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan |
| JSPD | Joint Strategic Planning Document |
| JSPS | Joint Strategic Planning System |
| JTB | Joint Transportation Board |
| JTC3A | Joint Tactical C3 Agency |
| JTF | Joint Task Force |
| L-hour | time on C-Day that deployment commences |
| LAD | latest arrival date at POD |
| LCAC | landing craft, air cushion |
| LFADS | landing force asset distribution system |
| LFF | Logistic Factors File |
| LFM | Landing Force Manual |
| LFORM | Landing Force Operational Ready Material |
| LMCC | Logistics and Movement Control Center |
| LMIS | Logistics Management Information System |
| LOC | lines of communication |
| LOGCAP | logistics civil augmentation program |
| LOX | liquid oxygen |
| LTi | Limited Technical Inspection |
| MAG | Marine Air Group |
| MAGTF | Marine Air Ground Task Force |
| MAL | Mechanized allowance list |
| MALS | Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron |
| MARAD | Maritime Administration |
| MARDIV | Marine Division |
| MARSO | Marine Ammunition Requirements Order |
| MASS | Marine Air Support Squadron |
| MATCU | Military Air Transportation Coordinating Unit |
| MAW | Marine Aircraft Wing |
| MBBLS | thousands of barrels |
| MC&G | mapping, charting, and geodesy |
| MCAS(H) | Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter) |
| MCB | Marine Corps Base |
| MCCDPA | Marine Corps Central Data Processing Activity |
| MCFC | Marine Corps Finance Center |
| MCLE | Marine Corps Logistics Base |
| MCM-PLAN | Marine Corps Mobilization Plan |
| MCMIS | Marine Corps Mobilization Station |
| MCO | Marine Corps Order |
| MCP | Marine Corps Capability Plan |
| MCRSC | Marine Corps Ready Reserve Support Center |

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| | |
|-------|--|
| NNOR | Non-Nuclear Ordnance Requirements |
| NR | number |
| NRC | non-unit-related cargo |
| NRP | non-unit-related personnel |
| NRPC | Naval Reserve Personnel center |
| NSA | National Security Agency |
| NSC | National Security Council: Naval Supply Center |
| NSCS | National Security Council System |
| NSDD | National Security Decision Directive |
| NSE | Naval support element |
| NSN | National Stock Number |
| OH | Operational Handbook |
| O/H | on hand |
| OJCS | Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| OMB | Office of Management and Budget |
| OPCON | operational control |
| OPDEP | operational deployment |
| OPLAN | operational plan |
| OPORD | operation order |
| OPNAV | operational navy |
| OPREP | operational report |
| OQR | Officer Qualification Record |
| ORF | operational readiness float |
| ORNL | Oak Ridge National Laboratory |
| OSD | Office of the Secretary of Defense |
| OUT | outsize cargo |
| OVER | oversize cargo |
| OWRMR | other war reserve material requirements |
| OWRMS | other war material stock |
| P-day | production day |
| PA | public affairs |
| PACOM | Pacific Command |
| PAG | public affairs guidance |
| PAX | passengers |
| PC | personal computer |
| PD | Presidential Directive |
| PD | procedures description |
| PDM | Program Decision Memorandum |
| PE | Planning and Estimating (funds) |
| PEDB | Planning and Execution Data Base |
| PI | plan information |
| PII | plan identification number |
| PIV | Pretrained Individual Manpower |
| PII | personnel increment number |

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| | |
|----------|---|
| PKG | package |
| PLA | plain language address |
| PLL | prescribed load list |
| PMO | Provost Marshal's Office |
| PO | Plans and Operations |
| POD | port of debarkation |
| POE | port of embarkation |
| POG | Port Operations Group |
| POL | petroleum, oils and lubricants |
| POM | Program Objective Memorandum |
| POMCUS | pre-positioned materiel configured to unit sets |
| POS | peacetime operating stocks |
| POV | privately owned vehicle |
| PPBS | Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System |
| PP&P | preservation, packaging, and packing |
| PRC | Policy Review Committee (NSC); Passenger Reservation Center |
| PROVORG | providing organization |
| PSYOP | psychological operations |
| PUB | publication |
| PWR | pre-positioned war reserve |
| PWRMARSO | Prepositioned War Reserve Marine Ammunition Requirement Support Order |
| PWRMR | pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement |
| PWRMRF | pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement, field |
| PWRMRI | pre-positioned war reserve materiel requirement, inventory |
| PWRMS | pre-positioned war reserve materiel stock |
| RA | Requisitioning Authority |
| RBE | Remain Behind Equipment |
| RC | Reserve Component |
| RDD | Required Delivery Date at destination |
| REQ | request |
| RHOG | Railhead Operations Group |
| RLD | ready to load date at origin |
| RLE | railhead liaison element |
| ROE | rules of engagement |
| RRF | Ready Reserve Fleet |
| RUM | resource and unit monitoring |
| R/W | rotary wing |
| S-day | sustainment day |
| SAAM | Special Assignment Airlift Mission |
| SAC | Strategic Air Command |
| SACPAC | Supreme Allied Commander, Pacific |
| SASSY | Supporting Activity Supply System |
| SD | strategy determination |

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| | |
|----------|--|
| SDA | Source Data Automation or self-deploying aircraft |
| SEMS | Standard Embarkation Management System |
| SIA | Station of Initial Assignment |
| SITREP | situation report |
| SLE | seaport liaison element |
| SLOC | sea lines of communications |
| SMCA | Selected Marine Corps Reserve |
| SMU | SASSY Management Unit |
| SOF | Special Operation Forces |
| SOP | standing operating procedures |
| SORTS | Status of Resources and Training System |
| SOSG | Station Operational Control Group |
| SPIREP | Spot Intelligence Report, Special Intelligence Report |
| SPOD | seaport of debarkation |
| SPOE | seaport of embarkation |
| SPTD CMD | supported command |
| SPTG CMD | supporting command |
| SRB | Service Record Book |
| STARC | State Area Command |
| S/TON | short ton (2000) lbs |
| TA | training allowance |
| T/A | table of allowance |
| TAC | Tactical Air Command or Transportation Account Code |
| TAD | Temporary Additional Duty |
| TBD | to be determined |
| TACREP | Tactical Report |
| TCAIMS | Transportation Coordination Automated Information for Movement Systems |
| TCDAT | TRANSCOM Deployment Action Team |
| TCMD | transportation control movement document |
| TCN | tactical control number |
| TDY | temporary duty |
| T E | table of equipment |
| TESP | Training Exercise Support Package |
| TLCF | teleconference |
| TMO | Traffic Management Office |
| TMS | Transportation Management System |
| TMS | (aircraft) type/model/serial number |
| T.O | table of organization |
| TOC | Transportation Operating Component |
| TPFDD | Time-phased Force Deployment Data |
| TPFDL | Time-phased Force Deployment List |
| TSA | Training Squadron Allowance |
| TUCHA | Type Unit Characteristic File |

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

| | |
|-------------|---|
| TUDET | Type Unit Equipment Detail File |
| UCP | Unified Command Plan |
| UIC | unit identification code |
| ULN | unit line number |
| UM | User's Manual |
| UMCC | Unit Movement Coordination Center |
| US | United States |
| U&S | Unified and specified (commands) |
| USA | United States Army |
| USAF | United States Air Force |
| USA MOS | United States Army, Military Occupational Specialty |
| USAEUR | US Army, Europe |
| USC | United States Code |
| USCINCPAC | United States Commander in Chief Pacific |
| USCINCTRANS | Commander in Chief Transportation Command |
| USN | United States Navy |
| USTRANSCOM | United States Transportation Command |
| UTC | unit type code |
| vs. | versus |
| WIN | WMMCCS Intercomputer Network |
| WIS/JOPES | WMMCCS Information System/Joint Operation Planning and Execution System |
| WMPC | war material procurement capability |
| w/o | without |
| WRMR | War Reserve Materiel Requirements |
| WRS | War Reserve System |
| WWMCCS | World-wide Military Command and Control System |

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

| | |
|-------------|---|
| TUDET | Type Unit Equipment Detail File |
| UCP | Unified Command Plan |
| UIC | unit identification code |
| ULN | unit line number |
| UM | User's Manual |
| UMCC | Unit Movement Coordination Center |
| US | United States |
| U&S | Unified and specified (commands) |
| USA | United States Army |
| USAF | United States Air Force |
| USA MOS | United States Army, Military Occupational Specialty |
| USAEUR | US Army, Europe |
| USC | United States Code |
| USCINCPAC | United States Commander in Chief Pacific |
| USCINCTRANS | Commander in Chief Transportation Command |
| USN | United States Navy |
| USTRANSCOM | United States Transportation Command |
| UTC | unit type code |
| vs. | versus |
| WIN | WMMCCS Intercomputer Network |
| WIS/JOPEs | WMMCCS Information System/Joint Operation Planning and Execution System |
| WMPC | war material procurement capability |
| w/o | without |
| WRMR | War Reserve Materiel Requirements |
| WRS | War Reserve System |
| WMMCCS | World-wide Military Command and Control System |

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C-day. The unnamed day, assumed for planning to be 24 hours in duration, on which movement from origin in a deployment operation in support of a crisis commences or is to commence. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapon systems, or a combination of these elements, utilizing any or all types of transport. Movement required for c-day preparation actions or pre-positioning of deployment support is expressed as negative days relative to this day (i.e., N0005=C-5). For execution, the actual day is established under the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense (JSCP, Vol I).

Call. This term applies only to the National Guard. It refers to the actions of the President, under Chapter 15 or Section 8500 of Title 10, United States Code, ordering any or all of the National Guard into Federal service. The President issues a call through the Governors of the States concerned regarding domestic emergencies that do not normally involve an external threat to the national security.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense.

Closure Shortfalls. The specified movement requirement, or portion thereof, that did not meet scheduling criteria and/or windows. (JOPES PD)

Combatant Command (COCOM). The command authority over assigned forces vested in the CICS by Title 10, United States Code, Section 164, and is not transferable.

Command and Control System. The facilities, equipment, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling of assigned forces pursuant to the missions assigned. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Common Contingency Support Package Allowances (CCSP). CCSP allowances consist of those Marine common assets that the rotary wing (R/W) or fixed wing (F/W) host IMA of an ACE provides to support all (or the majority) of aircraft assigned. A Marine common item is one that has application either to all (or the majority) of Marine F/W aircraft or to all (or the majority) of R/W aircraft that are part of an ACE. The TYCOM will jointly determine whether an item is not common to all F/W or to all R/W aircraft is to be considered common. Weight, cube, cost, reliability, and supportability, are the primary considerations in making this determination. Host IMAs, one R/W and one F/W per MAGTF ACE, are sourced from designated MAGs. For planning purposes, it is assumed that the F/W and R/W IMAs will be geographically separated.

Completeness. Each course of action must be technically feasible and answer the questions: who, what, when, where and how.

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Conventional Planning and Execution. WWMCCS command and control application software and data bases which are designed to support requirements relating to joint planning mobilization, and including plan development, course of action development, execution planning, execution planning, execution movement monitoring, and redeployment from origin to destination. (JCS Pub 6-0)

Course of Action (COA). The scheme recommended by the Supported Commander, to approving authorities, for accomplishment of an assigned task or mission. As a product of the COA development process of JOPES, the Supported Commander's recommended COA will be contained in his Commander's Estimate. It will include the concept of operations, evaluation of supportability estimates from supporting organizations, and an integrated time-phased data of combat, combat support, and combat service support forces and sustainment, within the constraints of the time allowed for development. When approved, the COA may become the basis for an OPLAN or OPORD.

Course of Action Development. A process consisting of procedures for the development of military responses which includes, within the limits of the time allowed: establishing force and sustainment requirements with actual units; evaluating the force, and transportation feasibility; identifying and resolving resource shortfalls; recommending resource allocations; producing a COA via a Commander's Estimate that contains a Concept of Operations, employment concept, risk assessments, COAs and supporting data bases. (JOPES PD)

Critical Items List. A prioritized list, compiled from commanders composite Critical Items List, identifying items and weapons system that assists Services and DLA in selecting systems production surge planning.

D-Day. The unnamed day on which a particular operation commences or is to commence. (JCS Pub 1-02 DOD)

Defense Guidance. This document, issued by the Secretary of Defense, provides firm guidance in the form of goals, priorities, and objectives, including fiscal constraints, for the development of POM's by the Military Departments and Defense agencies.

Deployability Posture. The stage of a unit's preparedness for deployment to participate in a military operation, as defined for the following five levels:

a. Normal deployability posture. Units conduct normal activities. Commanders monitor the situation in any area of tension and review plans. No visible actions are taken to improve postures. Units not at home stations report their scheduled closure times to home stations or the time required to

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b. Increased deployability posture. Unit is relieved from commitments not pertinent to the mission. Personnel are recalled from training areas, pass, and leave as required to meet the deployment schedule. Preparations for deploying equipment and supplies are initiated. Predeployment personnel actions completed. Essential equipment and supplies located at CONUS or overseas installations are identified.

c. Advanced Deployability Posture. Essential personnel, mobility equipment, and accompanying supplies are prepared for deployment and positioned with deploying units. Units remain at home stations. Movement requirements are confirmed. Airlift, sealift, and intra-CONUS transportation resources are identified, and initial movement plans are completed by the TOA's.

d. Marshaled Deployment Posture. Deploying personnel, mobility equipment, and accompanying supplies are marshaled at designated POE's, but not loaded. Enough aircraft or sealift assets are positioned at, or enroute to, the POE either to lead the first increment or to sustain a flow, as required by the plan or directive being considered for execution. Adequate supporting ALCEs, staging crews, and support personnel to sustain the airlift flow at onload, en route, and offload locations are positioned as required.

e. Loaded Deployability Posture. All first-increment equipment and accompanying supplies are loaded aboard ships or aircraft and prepared for departure to a designated objective area. Personnel are prepared for loading on minimum notice. Follow-up increments of cargo and personnel are en route or available to meet projected ship or aircraft loading schedules. Sufficient lift is positioned and loaded at the point of embarkation to move the first increment or to initiate and sustain a flow, as required by the plan or directive being considered for execution. Adequate supporting ALCEs staging aircrews (if required) and support personnel to sustain the airlift flow at onload, en route, and offload locations are positioned as required.

Deployment. In a strategic sense, the relocation of forces to desired areas of operation.
(JCS Pub 1-02)

Deployment/Deployment Preparation Order. An order issued by competent authority to move forces or prepare forces for movement (e.g., increase deployability posture of units).

Deterrent Options. Military deployment, employment and mobilization actions short of direct engagement of enemy forces or territory, which are intended to demonstrate national resolve, deter potential conflict, and dissuade hostile forces from attacking the United States.

Diversion. The departure or arrival of a carrier from other than the scheduled on-load/off-load location with no change to cargo details.

Draft. The conscription of qualified civilians for military service.

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Emergency Authorities. The National Emergencies Act (PL94412), 14 September 1976, 50 USC 1601 through 1651 authorizes the President to declare periods of national emergency and requires the President to notify the Congress immediately and to publish the declaration in the Federal Registrar. The President is also required to specify the provisions of law under which he proposes to act before exercising any statutory powers or authorities available for use in the event of an emergency.

Employment. The strategic or tactical use of forces and material within an area or theater of operations.

Essential Sustainment Items. Items subscribed at National Stock Number Level of detail, by Federal Supply Class, as part of the Logistics Factors File (LFF), that significantly affect the commander's ability to execute his OPLAN.

Execute Order. An order issued by competent authority to initiate operations.

Execution Planning. The phase of the crisis action procedures/time-sensitive planning in which an approved operation plan or other National Command Authority designated course of action is adjusted, refined, and translated into an operation order. Execution planning can proceed on the basis of prior planning, or it can take place under a no plan situation. (JCS Pub 1-02)

F-Hour. The effective time when the Secretary of Defense directs the military departments to mobilize reserve units.

Feasibility. A test to determine whether or not a plan can be accomplished using available resources. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Fleet Reserve and Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. Navy and Marine Corps officer and enlisted personnel of the Regular or Reserve components who have completed fewer than 30 years but at least 20 years of active duty. Fleet Reservists are paid a retainer until their active duty and Fleet Reserve duty total 30 years, at which time they are transferred to the retired list or to the appropriate Retired Reserve. They may be mobilized in accordance with 10 USC 6485.

Fly-In Support Package. FISPs are "0" level parts support for the fly-in echelon aircraft (and associated support equipment) of an MPS MAGTF ACE. A FISP, flown-in with the Fly-In Echelon (FIE) aircraft, will be combined with the "0" level aviation support equipment off-loaded from MPS ships. This combination of assets is designed to provide readiness and sustainability for the deployed aircraft until the intermediate maintenance support capability arrives in the theater of operations aboard the T-AVB. FISP allowances provide the supply parts normally removed and replaced at the squadron/ detachment organizational maintenance level. The allowances are computed at combat hours to support a particular T/M/S aircraft and associated support equipment and are additive AVCAL/COSAL allowances. Until activated in support of a contingency, a FISP is protected stock material, under the cognizance of the MALS commanding

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officer, and will not be drawn down (except to rotate stock in order to maintain proper shelf life and configuration control) without the approval of the Wing or MAGTF Commander.

Force Closure. The point in time when a Supported Commander determines he has sufficient personnel and equipment resources to carry out assigned tasks. (JOPES PD)

Force Movement and Control Center (FMCC). A MAGTF organization established to control and coordinate all deployment and redeployment activities and related movement of supplies, personnel and equipment associated with the deployment of USMC units and MAGTFs. The FMCC coordinates with USTRANSCOM and the TCC's (MTMC, AMC, MSC) on transportation requirements, priorities and allocations, as required. The FMCC directs all deployment and coordinates with supporting organizations/commands in order to meet the deploying MAGTF Commander's priorities. The FMCC normally includes both operations and logistics representation (G-3, G-4). Actual structure of the FMCC is a function of the size and complexity of the MAGTF deployment.

Force Module(s). A grouping of combat, combat support, and service support forces, together with their appropriate non-unit-related personnel, and accompanying supplies, for a specified period of time, usually 30 days. Force modules are linked together or uniquely identified so that they may be extracted from, or adjusted as an entity in, the TPFDD to enhance flexibility and usefulness of the operation plan during a crisis. (JOPES PD)

Forward Logistics Site (FLS). An overseas port or airfield which provides logistic support to naval forces within the theater of operations during major contingency and wartime periods. FLS's may be located in close proximity to areas of direct conflict to permit forward staging of services, throughput of high priority cargo, advanced maintenance and battle damage repair. FLS's are linked to in-theater advanced logistics support bases (ALSB's) by intratheater air and sealift, but may also serve as transshipment points for intratheater lift of high priority cargo into areas of direct combat. In providing fleet logistics support, FLS capability may range from very austere to near that of an ALSB. (JCS approved)

Gaining Command. The major command, separate operating agency, or other organization to which units or individuals are assigned upon mobilization.

H-hour. The specific hour on D-day at which a particular operation commences or is to commence. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Peculiar Contingency Support Package (PCSP). PCSP allowances consist of those peculiar items required to provide "U" level support for the T/M/S aircraft and the peculiar support equipment that the host IMA (which is also the parent MAID) will provide to the ACE. A peculiar item is an item that is peculiar to one or more but not all of the aircraft that will join the ACE.

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Host Nation Support. Civil and/or military assistance rendered by a nation to foreign forces within its territory during times of crisis/emergencies or war, based upon agreements mutually concluded between nations. (JCS PD)

Implementation. Procedures governing the mobilization of the force and the deployment, employment, and sustainment of military operations in response to execution orders issued by the National Command Authorities. (JOPEs PD)

Indications and Warning. Those intelligence activities intended to detect and report time-sensitive intelligence information on foreign developments that could involve a threat to the United States. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA). Individual specific selected members of the Reserve not assigned to a Reserve unit. These IMAs are trained and preassigned to an active force organization, Selective Service, or Federal Emergency Management Agency billet that must be filled on or shortly after mobilization. IMAs participate in training activities on a part time basis in preparation for mobilization.

Industrial Mobilization. The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the industrial program necessary to support national military objectives. It includes the mobilization of materials, labor, capital, production, facilities, and contributory items and services essential to the industrial program. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Industrial Mobilization Capability. The prime contractor and subcontractor ability to produce defense systems and items, depending on the availability of critical and strategic raw materiel, the rolling inventory, pacing item components, special tooling and equipment, and skilled production manpower. Industrial mobilization capability also depends on the lack of foreign dependency vulnerability; lessening of long production and repair lead-times; increased on factory productivity and modernization level; waivers to laws, specifications, standards, and testing requirements and peacetime surge versus wartime production assumptions.

Industrial Mobilization Capacity. The factory capability available for producing defense systems and items.

Industrial Preparedness. The state of preparedness of industry to produce essential materiel to support the national military objectives. (JCS Pub 1-02 DOD)

Industrial Preparedness Program. Plans, actions, or measures for the transformation of the industrial base, both government-owned and civilian-owned from its peacetime activity to the emergency program necessary to support national military objectives. It includes industrial preparedness measures such as modernization, expansion, and preservation of the production facilities and contributory items and services for planning with industry. (JCS Pub 1-02)

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Integrated Materiel Management (IMM). The exercise of total Department of Defense (DOD) management responsibility for a Federal supply group/class commodity of item by a single agency. It normally includes computation of requirement, funding, budgeting, storing, issuing, cataloging, standardizing, and procuring functions. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Joint Deployment System (JDS). A system that consists of personnel, procedures, directives, communications systems, and electronic data processing systems to directly support time-sensitive planning and execution, and to complement peace time deliberate planning. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Joint Movement Center (JMC). A focal point where personnel are received, processed and sent to overseas destinations.

Joint Task Force (JTF). Organization established to control and coordination all deployment and redeployment activities and related movement of supplies, personnel and equipment assigned operational control to the JTF. The JMC coordinates with the USTRANSCOM and the TCC's (MTMC, MAC, MSC) on transportation requirements, priorities and allocations, as required. The JMC directs all transportation support activities of the service component commanders and coordinates with supporting organizations/ commands in order to meet the JTF commander's priorities. The JMC normally includes both Operations and Logistics representation (J-3, J-4). Actual structure of the JMC is a function of the size and complexity of the JTF.

Joint Transportation Board (JTB). The JTB is responsible to the CJTF for assuring that JTF common-user transportation resources assigned, attached, or in support of the JTF are used to achieve the maximum benefit in meeting the JTF objectives. In the execution of this responsibility, the JTB will review the JTF inter and Intra-theatre transportation requirements and the capabilities of common user and common service transportation resources committed for the support of requirements in the JTF area. The JTB is composed of both operations (J-3) and logistics (J-4) representatives as well as logistics personnel from the service component commands. Actual structure of the JTB is a function of the size and complexity of the JTF.

Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). The system that forms the foundation of the US conventional command and control system consisting of policies, procedures, and reporting systems supported by automation used to monitor, plan, and execute mobilization, deployment, employment and sustainment activities in peace, crisis, and war.

Joint Staff. The staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as provided for under the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. A biennially published document that provides guidance to the CINCs and the Chiefs of the Services for the accomplishment of tasks based on near term military capabilities.

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Joint Strategic Planning Document (JSPD). The JSPD is a biennial document that provides the advice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of the Defense on the military strategy and force structure required to support the attainment of the national security objectives of the United States. Additionally, the JSPD establishes the position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on matters of strategic importance to the

security of the United States for reference in Presidential and National Security Council-directed actions. A third purpose of the JSPD is to serve as the foundation for the development of the Defense Guidance (DG).

Landing Force Operational Reserve Materiel (LFORM). LFORM is a package of contingency supplies which are prepositioned on amphibious warfare ships to reduce loading time in contingencies and is computed as a part of prepositioned war reserve materiel stocks (PWRMS).

L-hour. The specific hour on c-day at which deployment begins.

Level of Detail. Within the current joint planning and execution systems, movement characteristics are described at five distinct levels of detail. Refer to ForO P3020.2_ (SOP for Contingency Planning). These levels are.

Level I. Aggregated level. Expressed as total number of passengers and total short tons and/or total measurement tons by ULN, CIN, and PIN. Reference ForO P3020.2_ (SOP for Contingency Planning).

Level II. Summary level. Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN and short tons and/or measurement tons of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air transportable cargo by ULN and CIN.

Level III. Detail by cargo category. Expressed as total number of passengers by ULN and PIN and short tons and/or measurement ton of cargo as identified by the ULN and CIN three position cargo category code.

Level IV. Detail by type of equipment/passengers. Expressed as number of passengers by Service specialty code (i.e., USAF AFSC and USA MOS) by ULN and PIN and short tons and/or measurement tons of cargo by equipment type (as defined by individual national stock number) by ULN.

Level V. Detail by priority of shipment. Expressed as total number of passengers by Service specialty code (i.e., USAF AFSC and USA MOS) in deployment sequence by ULN and PIN and short tons and/or measurement tons of equipment in deployment sequence by ULN.

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Logistics Management Information System (LMIS). A series of automated files which are designed to support the logistical information requirements of the Marine Corps. Data contained in these files are used in determining ground requirements, to include the development of inventory objectives for principal end items and ammunition items.

Logistics and Movement Control Center (LMCC). LMCC's are organized from service support elements (or the supporting establishment) in the geographic proximity of the marshaling units. They are tasked by the FMCC to provide organic/commercial transportation, transportation scheduling, material handling equipment and all other logistic support required by parent commands during marshaling and embarkation. (TACMEMO PZ 0022-1-87/OH 7-6)

M-day. The day on which mobilization is to begin.

Major Combat Element. Those organizations and units described in JSCP Volume II, Forces, which directly produce combat capability. The size of the element varies by Service, force capability, and the total number of such elements available. Examples are Army divisions and separate brigades, Air Force Squadrons, Navy line ships, and Marine Expeditionary Brigades. (JSCP)

Major Force. A military organization comprised of major combat elements and associated combat support, combat service support, and sustainment increments. The major force is capable of sustained military operations in response to plan employment requirements. (JSCP)

Manifest. A document specifying in detail the passengers or items carried for a specific destination. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron (MALS). The MAG HQs will function as a stand alone command element capable of operating independently of any support previously provided by the MALS. The MALS will be organized to provide support capability by providing the supervisory and common support necessary to maintain any F/W aircraft or any R/W aircraft that may be assigned to the MAG. The MALS Table of Organization (T/O) contains the personnel component of a common CSP, which forms the "Nucleus" of an ACE "Host" IMA (F/W or R/W). Each tactical aircraft squadron T/O will have a separate listing of "I" level billets that consist of MOS skills peculiar to that squadron's T/M/S aircraft. These personnel are given a monitored command code which assigns them directly to the MALS within a MAG.

Marshaling. 1. The process by which units participating in an amphibious or airborne operation, group together or assemble when feasible or move to temporary camps in the vicinity of embarkation points, complete preparation for combat or prepare for loading. 2. The process of assembling, holding, and organizing supplies and/or equipment, especially vehicles of transportation, for onward movement. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Military Sealift Command (MSC). The single manager operating command for designated sealift service. (JCS Pub 1-02)

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Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC). The single manager operating command for military traffic, land transportation, and common-user ocean terminals. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Military Objectives. The derived set of military actions to be taken to implement NCA guidance in support of national objectives. Defines the results to be achieved by the military and assigns tasks to commanders.

Military Options. A range of military force responses that can be projected to accomplish assigned tasks. Options include one or combination of the following; military presence; show of force; demonstration; quarantine; blockade; force entry. In addition, special operations such as psychological operations, unconventional warfare and civil affairs can be employed. (JOPES PD)

MOBCON. A joint U.S. Forces Command (FORSCOM) and Army National Guard (ARNG) program designed to correct deficiencies in CONUS convoy management.

Mobility Analysis. An in-depth examination of all aspects of transportation planning in support of OPLAN/OPORD development. (JOPES PD)

Mobilization. The process of preparing for war or other emergencies by assembling and organizing personnel and materiel for active military forces, activating or federalizing the Reserve component, extending terms of service, surging or expanding the industrial base, and bringing the US Armed Forces to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. Involuntary activation of the Reserve Component (RC) includes the following categories of force activation:

1. The act of assembling and organizing national resources to support national objectives in time of war or other emergencies.

2. The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve components as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies and materiel. (JCS Pub 1-02)

- a. Selective Mobilization. Mobilization by the Congress or the President, of Reserve component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency (e.g., postal strike, flood, earthquake, etc.) that does not involve a threat to the national security. (10 USC 673)

- b. Partial Mobilization. Mobilization by the President of not more than 1,000,000 Ready Reservists (units and individual reservists), for not longer than 24 months, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. (10 USC 673)

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c. Full Mobilization. Mobilization by the Congress of all Reserve component units in the existing force structure, all individual, standby, and retired reservists; retired military personnel; and the resources needed for their support for the duration of the emergency plus six months to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security. (See 10 USC 672)

d. Total Mobilization. An expansion of the Armed Forces by the Congress and the President to organize or generate additional units or personnel beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

National Command Authorities. The President and the Secretary of Defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. Commonly referred to as NCA. (JCS Pub 1-02)

National Emergency. A condition declared by the President or the Congress by virtue of powers previously vested in them which authorize certain emergency actions to be undertaken in the national interest. Action to be taken may include partial, full, or total mobilization of national resources. (JCS Pub 1-02)

National Military Command System. The priority component of the WWMCCS designed to support the NCA and JCS in the exercise of national security policy. The President, Vice President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense are statutory members, while the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Director of Central Intelligence Agency and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs serve as advisors. Commonly referred to as NSC. (JOPEs PD)

National Security Decision Directive. National security policy is developed through the NSC system. Presidential decisions concerning national security issues are documented and implemented using National Security Decision Directives. (JOPEs PD)

National Security Interests. The foundation and development of valid national objectives that define United States goals or purposes. National security interests include preserving our political identity, framework and institutions; fostering economic well-being; and bolstering international order supportive of our vital interests and those of our allies.

Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO). Operations involving the movement of DOD-sponsored personnel, Department of State-sponsored personnel, other US Government-sponsored personnel, and US citizens and designated aliens from a threatened geographic area or theater of operations. (JSCF)

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Non-unit-related Cargo. All equipment and supplies requiring transportation to an area of operations, other than those identified as the equipment or accompanying supplies of a specific unit (e.g., resupply, military support for allies, and support for nonmilitary programs, such as civil relief). (JCS Pub 1-02)

Non-unit-related Personnel. All personnel requiring transportation to or from an area of operations, other than those assigned to a specific unit (e.g., filler personnel, civilians, replacements, temporary duty/temporary additional duty (TDY/TAD), medical evacuees, and retrograde personnel). (JCS Pub 1-02)

Notification Day (N-day). (1) The day on which a unit is notified to prepare for deployment or employment. N-day may be independent of the outbreak of hostilities (D-day) or mobilization (M-day). (2) The number of days prior to deployment day (i.e., N005=C-5).

Nuclear Planning and Evacuation. WWMCCS application systems which support strategic and tactical nuclear planning, execution, termination, and reconstitution. (JCS Pub 6-0)

On-Call. Pre-planned, identified force or materiel requirements without designated time-phase and destination information. Will be called forward upon order of competent authority. (JOPES PD)

Operational Command (OPCOM). The authority to perform those functions of command involving the composition of subordinate forces, assignment of tasks, designation of objectives, and authoritative direction necessary to accomplish its mission. Operational command includes directive authority for logistics and joint training. Operational command should be exercised through the commanders of assigned normal organizational units or through the commanders of subordinate forces established by the commander exercising operational command. Operational command provides full authority to organize forces as the operational commander deems necessary to accomplish assigned missions, and to retain or delegate operational control as necessary. Operational command does not, or itself, include such matters as administration, discipline, internal organization and unit training. Operational command is exercised solely by the commanders of the unified and specified commands. Also called OPCOM. (JCS Pub 2)

Operational Control (OPCON). OPCON is inherent in COCOM and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Also called OPCON. (JCS Pub 1-02)

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Operation Plan. A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is in the form of a directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders. The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing of operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal and then becomes the operation order. (JCS Pub 1-02)

P-day. That point in time at which the rate of production of one item available for military consumption equals the rate at which the item is required by the Armed Forces.

Plan Identification Number (PID). The PID is expressed as a command-unique four-digit number and a two-digit suffix of the fiscal year of the JSCP for which the plan is written or reprinted.

Plan Information Capability. This capability allows a Supported Command to enter and update key elements of information in an OPLAN stored in the JOPEs. (JOPEs PD)

Planning Execution Data Base (PEDB). The computer-supported data base portion of a COA or OPLAN; it contains time-phased force deployment data, non-unit-related cargo and personnel data, and movement data for the operation plan, including, but not limited to:

- a. In-place units.
- b. Units to be deployed to support the OPLAN with a priority indicating the desired sequence of arrival at the port of debarkation.
- c. Routing of forces and accompanying equipment and supplies to be deployed.
- d. Movement data and associated with deploying forces and accompanying equipment and supplies.
- e. Estimates of non-unit-related cargo and personnel movements to be conducted concurrently with the deployment of forces.
- f. Estimate of transportation requirements that must be fulfilled by common-user lift resources as well as those requirements that can be fulfilled by assigned or attached transportation resources.
- g. On-call forces and material.
- h. Host nation support requirements.

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Planning Order. An order issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to initiate planning. The order will normally follow a commander's estimate but will precede the Alert Order. National Command Authorities approval of a selected COA is not required before issuing a Planning Order. (JOPES PD)

Port of Debarkation. The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. May be a seaport or aerial port of debarkation. For unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the destination. (JOPES PD)

Port of Embarkation. The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. This point may or may not coincide with the origin.

Port Operations Group. A support organization, task organized and sourced from the FSSG responsible for coordination of port operations during embarkation/debarkation of forces. For MPS operations, the task organization responsible for preparation of the port prior to arrival of the MPS Squadron and the throughput of supplies and equipment as they are offloaded from the ship. The port operations group operates under the overall direction of the arrival/assembly support party and in coordination with the ship's debarkation officer. For MAGTF deployments, the organization responsible for coordination of port operations during embarkation/debarkation of deploying forces. Similar in function to a DACG or AACG at an airfield and like and AACG/DACG, subordinate to the LMCC.

Preliminary Movement Schedule. A projection of the routing of movement requirements reflected in the PEDB, from origin to destination, including identification of origins, POEs, PODs, and enroute stops; associated timeframes for arrival and departure at each location; type of lift assets required to accomplish the move; and cargo details by carrier. Schedules are sufficiently detailed to support comparative analysis of requirements against capabilities and to develop location workloads for reception and onward movement. (JOPES PD)

Presidential 200,000 Selected Reserve call-up authority. Activation of not more than 200,000 Selected Reservists by the president, and the resources needed for their support for no longer than 90 days (plus an additional 90 days if warranted) for any operational mission without a declaration of national emergency. (See 10 USC 673b.)

Procedure. A procedure begins with a specific documented event that causes an activity to occur. The activity must produce a product that normally affects another external organization. Frequently that product will be the event that causes another procedure to occur. It is important to recognize that a procedure determines what an organization must do at critical periods but not direct how it will be done. (JOPES PD)

Process. A series of actions or operations conducted to an end. Within JOPES there are defined six processes: threat identification and assessment, strategy determination, course of monitoring, and simulation and analysis.

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Production Surge. The funded ability of the industrial production and repair base to rapidly meet and sustain rates consistent with joint military requirements for selected CINC designated critical systems and items in a premobilization peacetime environment.

Public. Concept which includes all audiences, internal and external.

RailHead Operations Group (RHOG). A support organization, task organized and sourced from the FSSG responsible for coordination of rail operations during loading of equipment and forces. While deployed, this function is performed by the Combat Service Support Element (CSSE) of the deployed MAGTF. Similar in function to a DACG/AACG at an airfield or POG at a port. It is subordinate to the LMCC.

Ready Reserve. Organized in units or as individuals, members of the Ready Reserve are liable for order to active duty to augment the active forces in time of war or national emergency. The Ready Reserve consists of the Selected Reserve, the Individual Ready Reserve, and the Inactive National Guard. (10 USC 268, 672, and 673).

a. Individual Ready Reserve (IRR). The IRR is a manpower pool consisting principally of individuals who have previously served in the active forces or in the Selected Reserve. The IRR consists of both obligated and non obligated personnel who have fulfilled their military service commitment. IRR members are liable for involuntary active duty for training and fulfillment of mobilization requirements in accordance with Title 10, United States Code, section 673. In addition, the IRR also includes some personnel who are participating in officer training programs or in the Armed Forces Health Scholarship Program. All IRR members are in an inactive status.

b. Inactive National Guard (ING). The ING consists of personnel of the Army National Guard Ready Reserve who are in an inactive status. The term is not applicable to the Air National Guard. ING members are attached to National Guard units, but do not participate in training activities. Upon mobilization, they would mobilize with their muster once a year with their assigned units.

Regular retirees. A general term used to describe Regular members who have retired from active duty with more than 20 years total active service. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense, a retired member of the Regular Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps may be ordered to active duty by the Secretary of the Military Department concerned at any time. (10 USC 638)

Requirement Capability. This capability provides a JOPES user the ability to identify, update, review, and delete data on forces and sustainment required to support an OPLAN or COA.

SOP FOR MAGTF DEPLOYMENTS

Shortfall. The lack of forces, equipment, personnel, materiel, or capability, apportioned to and identified as a plan requirement, that would adversely affect the command's ability to accomplish its mission. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Sourcing Sustainment. The identification of the actual supplies, their origins, POEs, and movement characteristics to satisfy the planned sustainment requirements for the TPFDD.

Stage. To process, in a specified area, troops which are in transit from one locality to another. (JCS Pub 1-02, definition 2)

Staging Area. (1) Amphibious or airborne - A general locality between the mounting area and the objective of an amphibious or airborne expedition, through which the expedition or parts thereof pass after mounting, for refueling, regrouping of ships, and/or exercise, inspection, and redistribution of troops. (2) Other movements - a general locality established for the concentration of troops units and transient personnel between movements over the lines of communication. (JCS Pub 1-02)

Standby Reserve. Those units and members of the Reserve components (other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve) who are liable for active duty only as provided in 10 USC 273, 672, and 674. (JCS Pub 1-02)

- a. Active Status, Standby Reserve. Reservists who (a) are completing their statutory military service obligation, or (b) are being retained in an active status under 4 10 USC 1006, or (c) were screened from the Ready Reserve as being key personnel and request assignment to the active status list or (d) may be temporarily assigned to the Standby Reserve for hardship or other cogent reason determined by the secretary concerned, with the expectation of their being turned to the Ready Reserve. (JCS Pub 1-02)
- b. Inactive Status, Standby Reserve. Individuals who are not required by law or regulation to remain members of an active status program, but who (a) desire to retain their Reserve affiliation in a nonparticipating status, and (b) have skills that may be of possible future use to the Military Department concerned. (JCS Pub 1-02)

NOTE: The inactive status list also includes individuals who volunteer for assignment to the active list of the standby Reserve and have not been assigned.

- c. Retired Reserve. Members of the Reserve forces eligible for retirement, with or without pay, and assigned at their request or by law to the Retired Reserve. In certain circumstances, they can be involuntarily ordered to active duty.

Strategy Determination. Procedures for analyzing changing events in the international environment and the development of national strategy to respond to those events. In JOFES, the responsibility for recommending military strategy to the CTRC lies with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in concert with Supported Commands. (JOFES PD)